THE PART[illegible]

OR

A most plaine and easie way of examining the Accidence and Grammar, by Questions and Answeres, arising *directly out of the words of* the Rules.

Whereby all Schollars may attaine most speedily to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and *right vse thereof; for their happy proceeding* in the Latine tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and *for the vse and delight of Masters* and Schollars.

The third Edition, corrected, and inlarged with most *of the necessary questions inserted, both out of our* Latin Syntaxis & other Authors, which are wanting in our Engish rules.

In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio, sine summa assiduitate exercitationis.

LONDON,
Printed by *H. L.* for *Thomas Man*, dwelling at the Talbot in Pater-noster-rowe.

Educ.
26.2.30

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swere so readily & perfectly to euery Grammar question. For this (if they be well applyed) will winne them such loue from their maisters, and parents, and also such praise and comendations, from all who examine them, or heare them posed with so much ease thorough the plainnesse of it, as will make them to striue who shal carrie away most commendations; & so who shall take the most pains. And then the first Authors being seconded with the help of Grammaticall translations, so vsed as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficulty of all schoole Learning, and stil afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shal make the whole way so delightsome, as they shall neuer wex wearie in all their course, but be euer made more earnest to climb vp to the top of all good Learning. If it be obiected that questions of Accidence & Grammar haue been set forth by others, I answere that sundry haue indeed taken very profitable & cõmendable pains herein: To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and this my Labour especially. And yet ayming at the same generall benefit & furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them laid & compared together, as they haue done before, & as it is in all other Learning, I haue endeauoured to gather one more plaine, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more vse to Schooles than euer heretofore, without iniuring any one of them, so far as I shall be able. For besides that some points of principall vse and arising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them which heere you shall finde, they haue moreouer most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, and which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence, or else distinctions of the Chapters are not obserued, or they are set down in too obscure tearmes, or euer short for children to conceiue; that most both masters and schollars doe soon cast them out of hand, & that very few of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to drawe these so, as they may serue most fitly and easily, for all schooles, according to the course which must of necessity be taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar re-

maine; which cannot be altered, without very great inconueniences to Schooles, and setting both masters & schollars almost newly to begin, to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I haue also striuen to make thē so plain, that not onely the Teachers, but euen the young schollars themselues may appose one another by them, and vnderstand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I haue adioyned, onely for making the rest more cleare, I haue set an Asterisk vpon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the booke, to vse or omit as the master will, & a hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary vse. For other questions (to the end that our young schollars may not bee troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them in learning their Accidence; & yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them, which shall bee most needful: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our schollar a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) so much as (vpon further aduice) shal be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents ouer against the rules to which they belong, as I haue done some few already; or else in the end most shortly by themselues. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankefulnesse to those your graue fathers, who haue deserued so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keepe a perpetuall memory of them; and withall, as a pledge of my thankefull affection euen vnto your selfe for your ancient loue, and of my hearty desire, to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my trauells. Accept them as a witnesse of my vnfained study, for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conueyed vnto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first entrance so euen, as that it may be run in with all louing emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainement of my first labours, I shall be more encouraged to goe forward with the worke during my life; vntill I may either put the last hand vnto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoeuer is wanting in my poore indeuours, being but thus entred into. **Ianuary 12. 1611.**

Yours in all thankfull affection,

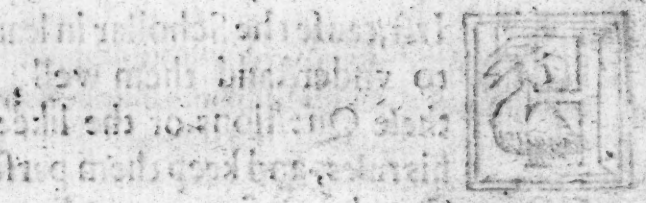
IOHN BRINSLEY.

To the iudicious Reader.

FIrſt, cauſe the Schollar in learning his rules, to vnderſtand them well, according to theſe Queſtions or the like: after, to get his rules, and keep them perfectly by daily repeating: then, by poſing, or reading ouer theſe, all will be made his owne moſt eaſily and ſurely, to goe forward in conſtruction with all alacrity and ſpeed. Farewell.

The Authors Poſtſcript.

LOuing Reader, correct (with thy pen) what ſtill hath eſcaped. Future Editions (God willing) ſhall amend continually what is amiſſe, and ſupply what is wanting. Shew vs louingly the ſlips & wants, and we ſhall by the aſsiſtance of our good God, be ſtill drawing forward towards more perfection.



THE POSING OF the *Accidence*.

Q. WHat Booke doe you learne?

A. The *Accidence*.

Q. What booke is that?

A. A book which teacheth all the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

*Q. Why is it called the * *Accidence*?

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the Accidents; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.

* Some think it to be so called of *Accedo*, as a thing cõming to, or whereby the learners do come to the Grammar, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue; but then it should be called the *Accedence*, e long; not *Accidence*, i short.

Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* diuided?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What meane you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading-in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What meane you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Where begins your first part, or the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speech*.

Q. Where beginneth the second part?

A. At *For the due ioyning of words*, &c.

Q. What meane you by these words, * *In speech?*

A. In euery tongue or language; as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which we are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. * Eight: Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle, Aduerbe, Conjunction, Prepositition, Interiection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine speech but onely eight?

A. No: for euery word whereof speech is made, is one of these eight parts.] It is either a Noune, or a Pronoune, Verb, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words, yet each is one of these.

Q. How many of these parts are declined? how many vndeclined?

A. The foure first are declined: the 4. last vndeclined.

Q. Why are they said to be declined?

A. Because* they may be* declined: that is, they may be varied or changed, from their first ending, into diuerse endings:] as, *Magister, magistri, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the rest called vndeclined?

A. Because they cannot be so declined or changed: as, *hodiè, cras, ad.*

* Q. How many of them are declined with case? how many without?

A. Three with case, one without case.

* Q. Which three are declined with case?

A. Noune, Pronoune, end Participle with case: Verbe without case.

* Speech is properly the vttering of our minde by words, or the words wherby we vtter our minde.

* Some make but foure parts of speech, Noune, Verb, Aduerbe, Conjunction: because Pronounes, & Participles may be ioyned to the Nounes; Prepositions and Interiections to the Aduerbs.

* Or because their last letter or syllable may be changed into other letters or syllables.

* That many Nounes and Verbs are vndeclined, is in regard of vse, that they are not wont to be declined, not in regard of the nature of the words.

Of a Noune.

Q. WHich is the first part of speech?

A. A Noune.

Q. What is a Noune?

A. A Noune is the name of a * thing, that may be seene feste, heard, or vnderstood.

* *Nihil*, is a Noune, though it signifie nothing: because it is not meant properly nothing at all, but a thing of no value, hauing the name of *hilum*, the black in the top of a Beane: as *ne-hil*, or *ne-hilum*, not so much as the black in a Beane.

Q. What

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is a *word that signifieth the name by which we call any thing whatsoeuer may bee seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

* In Grammar we haue to consider words, not things.

Q. Giue me examples of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnes *bonitas*.

*Q. Is a hand a Noune?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noune: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noune.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: a Noune Substantiue, and a Noune Adjectiue.

Q. What is a Noune Substantiue?

A. A Noune Substantiue is that standeth by himself, and requireth not another word ioyned with it to shew his signification.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the help of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a booke.

Q. How know you when a word may be fully vnderstood of it selfe?

A. If I may fitly put [*a*,] or [*the*] before it: or if I cannot fitly ioyne this word *thing* vnto it; as, a booke, the house.

* Q. What are then the notes or markes in English, to know a Noune Substantiue by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noune Substantiue declined?

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at the most: as, *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noune Adjectiue?

A. Which cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioyned with another word.

Q. What meane you, when you say, a Noune Adjectiue is that cannot stand by it selfe?

A. I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the help of another word, to make it plaine.

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noune Adjectiue: for when any one speakes of good, I know he meanes something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that hee calleth good, except hee put some other word vnto it: as a good boy; a good house; or the like.

*Q. Haue you any speciall marke to know a Noune Adjectiue by?

A. Yes. If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noune Adjectiue; as, a good thing, an euill thing.

Q. What is a Noune Adjectiue declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As, *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As, *Hic et hæc levis, et hoc leve* light.

Q. How many sorts of Noune Substantiues are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noune Substantiue Proper?

A. Such a Noune or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth, or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly, as *Edvardus*, Edward; & so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noune Substantiue Common?

A. Euery Noune which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. how many things belong to a Noune?

A. My booke sets downe fiue; *Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

*Forme and figure belong to all words: for euery word is Primitiue or Deriuatiue, which is called the forme: and Simple or Compound, which is called the figure. Primitiue, which is of it selfe. Deriuatiue, which is deriued of another. Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound is a word mingled of moe.

Numbers of Nounes.

Q. HOw many *Numbers are there in a Noune?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as, *Lapis* a stone;

*Numbers belong to all parts of Speech which are declined.

ſtone; meaning but one ſtone.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which ſpeaketh of moe than one: as, *Lapides*, ſtones.

Caſes of Nounes.

Q. WHat is a Caſe?

A. Euery ſeuerall ending of a Noune in the declining of it:] and ſo of all other parts of ſpeech, which are declined like a Noune.

Q. How many Caſes are there?

A. Six in either Number; that is, ſix in the Singular, and ſix in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearſe the Caſes.

A. The Nominatiue, Genitiue, Datiue, Accuſatiue, Vocatiue, and Ablatiue.

Q. How may theſe Caſes be knowne aſunder?

A. * The Nominatiue and Accuſatiue by their places, the other by their ſignes.

* They may be knowne in Latine, for the moſt part, by the terminations of the Declenſions.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominatiue?

A. It vſually commeth before the Verbe in due order of ſpeech.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwere?

A. To the queſtion *who*, or *what*:] as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the anſwere is in the Nominatiue: *Magiſter docet*, the Maſter teacheth.

Q. What is the ſigne of the Genitiue caſe?

A. *Of.*

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwere?

A. To the queſtion *whoſe*, or *whereof*:] as, if it be asked, Whoſe learning is it; The anſwer is in the Genitiue caſe, *Doctrina Magiſtri*, the learning of the Maſter.

Q. What is the ſigne of the Datiue caſe?

A. *To*, and ſometime *for*.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwere?

A. To the queſtion, *to whom*, or *to what*:] as, if it be asked,

To whom doe you giue a booke: the answer is in the Datiue case, thus: *Do librum Magistro*, I giue a booke to the Master.

Q. How know you the Accusatiue case?

A. It followeth the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answere?

A. To the question *whom*, or *what*: as, if the Schollar be asked, Whom do you loue; he answereth in the Accusatiue case, thus: *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

Q. How know you the Vocatiue case;

A. By calling or speaking to:] as, *O Magister*, O Master.

Q. How know you the Ablatiue case?

A. Either by Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue case, being ioyned with it, or else by signes.

Q. What are the signes of the Ablatiue case?

A. *In*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, *by*, and *than* after the Comparatiue degree.

Articles.

Q. WHat followeth next after Cases?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an Article?

A. The marke to know the Gender by in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three, *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*.

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoune.

Q. Decline them all together.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*. Gen. *Huius*. Dat. *Huic*. *&c.* and so forth, as it is in the booke.

Q. Decline them seuerally, each Article by it selfe, and first the Masculine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic*. Gen. *Huius*. Dat. *Huic*. Accus. *Hunc*. Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *Hoc*. Plur. Nom. *Hi*. Gen. *Horum*. Dat. *His*. Accus. *Hos*. Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *His*.

Q. Decline *Hæc*.

A. Singul. *Hæc*, *huius*, *huic*, *hanc*, *hac*. Plur. *Hæ harum*, *his*,

his, has, his.

Q. Decline *Hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, huius, huic, hoc, hoc.* Plur. *Hæc, horum, his, hæc, his.*

* Q. Why are they set here before the Genders and Declensions.

A. Because they serue to note out the Genders, and also to decline Nounes in euery Gender.

* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hæc, hoc?*

A. When it is vsed as a Pronoune, it signifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noune, it is onely an Article, like as it is taken here, and hath no signification at all.

Genders of Nounes.

Q. WHat is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nounes according to the sexe.

* Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the difference whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *hee* or *she*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders haue you?

A. My booke makes seauen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Cõmon of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Masculine Gender?

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir* a man.

* Q. What doth it belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, vnto males or hees, and vnto such words as haue been vsed vnder the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hæc*: as, *hæc mulier* a woman.

* Q. What belongs it to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or shees, or things going vnder the names of shees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*

A. *Hoc*; as, *hoc saxum*, a stone.

*Q. What belongs it to?

A. It belongeth properly to words which signifie neither hee nor shee.

Q. What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hæc*.

Q. What belongs it to?

A. It belongeth properly to words signifying both male and female; that is, both hee and shee.

Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic*, *hæc*, and *hoc*.

*Q. What belongs it to?

A. Onely to Adjectives.

Q. What Articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic* or *hæc*, as we will: as, *hic vel hæc dies*, a day

*Q. What doth it belong to?

A. To such living creatures most properly, in which the kinde is vnknown, whether they be hee or shee.] As a snaile, a snake, &c. and to some others. Also to some liue-lesse things, as a day, a chanell, and the like.

Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one Article, and vnder that one Article both kindes are signified] that is, both hee and shee. In names of foules, fishes, and wilde beasts: as *Hic passer*, a sparrow, either the cock or the henne, *hæc aquila*, an Eagle, both hee and shee: *hoc halec*, a herring, both milter & spawner.

*Q. Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?

A. No; it is not properly a Gender, nor hath any proper Article.

*Q. You said, that your book did make seuen Genders; are there not seuen simply?

A. No: there are but three simply. The Masculine, Feminine and Neuter: the other foure are compounded or made of these three.

The Declenſions of Nounes.

Q. WHat follow next after Genders?
A. Declenſions.
*Q. What call you a Declenſion?
A. A varying of a word into caſes,] or the varying & changing of the firſt name of a word, into diuerſe other endings, called caſes.

Q. How many Declenſions of Nounes are there?
A. *a* Fiue.
Q. How wil you knowe of what Declenſion a Noune is?
A. By the termination of the Genitiue caſe ſingular.
*Q. What meane you by termination?
A. The end of a word in the laſt letter or ſyllable.
Q. How endes the Genitiue caſe ſingular of the firſt Declenſion?
A. in *a* diphthong.
Q. How the Datiue?
A. *b* In *a* diprhong, &c.
Q. What is your example of the firſt Declenſion?
A. *Muſa*.
*Q. What ſerues this exãple for chiefly?
A. This, and all other examples following in each Declenſion, ſerue to ſhewe their rules by, and alſo to decline or frame others like vnto them.

Q. Decline *Muſa*, and giue the Engliſh with it in euery caſe, according to the ſigns of the caſes.
A. Singul. Nom. *hæc muſa* a ſong.
Gen. *huius muſæ* of a ſong.
Dat. *huic muſæ* to a ſong.
Accuſ. *hanc muſam* the ſong.
Vocat. *O muſa* O ſong.

a Sundry Greeke words made Latine words, yet declined wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot be referred to any of theſe fiue Declenſions properly, as *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fift Declenſion in Greeke. So Feminines in *o*, hauing the Genitiue in *us*, and the Accuſatiue in *o*, as, *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Echo*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declenſion of the contracts ending in *o*, as ℔ *Leto*, Gen. *Letoos*, *Letous*, Accu. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Anchiſes*, of the firſt; *Penelope*, of the ſecond, & others of other Declenſions.

b The reſt of the terminations, both in this and all other Declenſions, may bee poſed thus by the Accidence.

☞ Make your ſchollar perfect in this kind of declining of Nounes & coniugating Verbes, & you ſhall ſoone finde the benefit of it aboue that which you will imagine.

Ablat. *ab hac musa* from a song.

Plural. Nom. *hæ musæ* songs.

Gen. *harum musarum* of songs.

Dat. *his musis* to songs.

Accus. *has musas* the songs.

Vocat. *O musæ* O songs.

Ablat. *ab his musis* from songs.

Q. Why do you giue *a*, for the signe of the Nominatiue case? and *the*, of the Accusatiue?

A. Because these are the most vsuall signes of these cases, and may most fitly serue hereunto.

Q. Giue me the signes by themselues to decline any word by.

A. *A, of, to, the, O, from* or *fro*.

Q. Decline *Musa* with the English first.

A. A song, *musa*: of a song, *musæ*: to a song, *musæ*: the song, *musam*: O song, *O musa*: from a song, *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *musæ*: of songs, *musarum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs, *musas*: O songs, *musæ*: from songs, *ab his musis*.

*Q. Why doe you decline them so?

A. Because giuing English to the Latine, will teach me to construe & parse Latine speedily: and giuing Latine to English will helpe me as much for making Latine.

a For other questions concerning the Declensions seuerally, because they are very many, and ouer-hard for children, I take it much better for the Teachers, to shew them to their schollars out of the Latine rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their schollars shall haue occasion to learne them, in their Authors, then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

a Q. Doe your Datiues and Ablatiues plurall, end alwaies in *is*, in this Declension?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Datiue and Ablatiue purall in *is*, or in *abus*. Also *Dea, mula, equa, liberta*, which end in *abus* onely; as, *Deabus, mulabus*: not *deis, mulis*.

The second Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitiue case singular of the second Declension?

A. In

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Datiue?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the second Declenſion.

A. *Hic Magiſter*, a Maſter.

Q. Decline *Magiſter* as you decline *Muſa*: that is, both Latine before the Engliſh, and Engliſh before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magiſter*, a Maſter.
Gen. *Huius Magiſtri*, of a maſter, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocatiue caſe in the ſecond Declenſion end alwaies like the Nominatiue?

A. No: but for moſt part.

Q. How many exceptions haue you of it?

A. Three: firſt, of Nounes ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of ſome common Nounes, making their Vocatiue in *e*, or in *us*.

b Q. When the Nominatiue endeth in *us*, how muſt the Vocatiue end?

A. In *e*: as, *Dominus*, *ô Domine*.

Q. *c* Doe all words in (*d*) *us*, make the Vocatiue in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Deus* that makes *ô Deus*, and *Filius* that makes *O Fili*.

Q. If the word be a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how muſt the Vocatiue end?

A. (*e*) In *i*: as, *Georgius*, *O Georgi*.

Q. How many words haue you which make the Vocatiue in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lacus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluuius*: for, *agnus*, makes *agne*, *vel agnus* in the vocatiue caſe: ſo all the reſt.

Q. Are Nounes of the Neuter Gen. declined like Nounes of the Maſculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declenſion ſoeuer they be, haue three like caſes in either number.

Q. What three caſes are thoſe?

A. The Nominatiue, the Accuſatiue, & the Vocatiue.

Q. And how do theſe 3. caſes end in the plurall number?

A. *f* In *a*.

Q. Giue mee an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline

b This is onely to be vnderſtood of Nouns of the ſecond Declenſion; for in the fourth, *manus* makes *ô manus*: and of words of the Maſculine or Feminine Gẽder onely, not of the Neuter.

c Words ending in *os*, alſo, of the ſecond Declenſion, make the Vocatiue likewiſe in *e*, like words in *us*, as, *logos*, *ô loge*.

d *Panthus* and *Oedipus*, hauing the Vocatiue in *u*, are not of the ſecond Declenſion in Latine, but of the third, of contracts in Greek, like *Baſileus*, *O Baſileu*.

e *Latmius* for *Latmi*, in the Vocat. is an *Atticiſme* that is, after the *Attick dialect*. the Voca. like the Nomi.

f This is ment only of Nouns which are regular, that is, declined after the common

cline it both wayes, as you did *Musa*.

A. Sing Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a kingdome. So, a kingdom, *regnum*: of a kingdom, *regni &c.*

Q. Are no words excepted from beeing thus declined?

A. Yes: *g* only *ambo* and *duo* of the first & second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba*: and the Datiue and Ablatiue in *bus*; as, *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. *b* Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *ambæ*, both Feminines: *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

manner, not of irregulars or heteroclites, as words wanting the Plural number, or the like.

g *Ambo* & *duo*, are found to be the same in all Genders, like as *duo* in Greeke: as, *ambo anguis*. for *ambos angueis*, or *angues*. *Plaut.* *b* Here declining of Latine before may suffice: and so in Adiectiues. For the particular difficult questions in this declension as in the rest, see the Latine rules at large, as I directed before.

The third Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitiue case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis* a stone.
Gen. *huius lapidis*, of a stone, &c.
So, Nom. *hic et hæc Parens*, a father or mother.
Gen. *huius Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.
Thus againe English first.

The Fourth Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitiue case singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hæc manus*, a hand, &c.

The fift Declenſion.

Q. *a* HOw ends the Genitiue caſe ſingular of the fift Declenſion?

A. In *ëi*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing Nom. *hic meridies*, a noone time of the day, &c.

Q. Of what Gender are Nounes of the fift Declenſion?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew me how the Genitiue caſe ſingular ends in each Declenſion together.

*A. Of the firſt in *b a* dipthong, as, *Muſæ*.

The ſecond in *i*: as, *Magiſtri*.

The third in *is*: as, *lapidis*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *manus*.

The fift in *ëi*: as, *meridiei*.

Q. Shew mee how the Datiues end, and ſo all the reſt in order.

A. the Datiue, caſe ſingular of the firſt, in *æ* dipthong: as, *Muſæ*.

The ſecond in *o*: as, *Magiſtro*.

The third in *i*: as, *Lapidi*.

The fourth in *üi*, as, *Manui*.

The fift in *ëi*, as, *Meridiei*.

The Accuſatiue caſe ſingular.

Of the firſt in *am*: as, *Muſam*.

The ſecond in *um*: as, *Magiſtrum*.

The third in *em*, or *im*: as, *Lapidem*, *ſitim*.

The fourth in *um*: as, *Manum*.

The fift in *em*: as *Meridiem*.

The Vocatiue for the *c* moſt part like the Nominatiue.

The Ablatiue caſe ſingular

Of the firſt in *a*: as, *Muſa*.

The ſecond in *o*: as, *Magiſtro*.

a How this Genitiue caſe is ſomtimes in *e*, ſomtimes in *ii* ſee the Latine rules.

* Theſe are to bee made perfect by continuall poſing each way.

b Some words of the firſt Declenſion haue the Genitiue ſingular in *as*, as, *Familias*, *auras*, *terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the ſecond Declenſion in Greeke, which end in *da*, *tha*, *ra*, and *a* pure; viz. which haue a vowell before *a*. This is called *Græciſmus*, that is, an imitation of the Greeke. Other words haue *ai*, for *æ*: as *pictai*, *aulai*, for *pictæ*, *aulæ*. This is called *Archaiſmos*: an imitation of the ancient kinde of ſpeaking. Heereof alſo ſee the Latine rules.

c In the firſt Declenſion, the Vocat. is like the Nom. except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*. which make the vocat. in *a*, or in *e*.

That *Pithias* and *Dorias*, names of women, do make the vocat. in *as*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greeke, making the Vocat. like the Nom. Theſe wordes are alſo rather to bee taken to bee of the ſecond Declenſion in Greeke, then of the firſt; and their termination after the maner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken.

d The Ablat. of the third is oft in *i*, as, *parti, colli, ciui, ſuſti*, &c. by reaſon of the vſuall change of *e*, into *i*, amongſt the Ancients, like as *here*, and *heri*, &c.

d The third in *e* or *i*: as, *Lapide, triſti.*
The fourth in *u*: as, *Manu.*
The fift in *e*: as, *Meridie.*

The Nominatiue caſe purall
Of the firſt in *æ* dipthong: as, *Muſæ.*
The ſecond in *i*: as, *Magiſtri.*
The third in *es*: as *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fift in *es*: as, *Meridies.*

The Genitiue caſe plurall
Of the firſt in *arum*: as, *Muſarum.*
The ſecond in *orum*: as, *Magiſtrorum.*
The third in *um*, or *ium*: as, *Lapidum, triſtium.*
The fourth in *uum*: as, *Manuum.*
The fift in *erum*: as, *Meridierum.*

The Datiue caſe Plurall
Of the firſt in *is*: as, *Muſis.*
The ſecond in *is*: as, *Magiſtris.*
The third in *bus*: as, *Lapidibus.*
The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus*: as *manibus, arcubus.*
The fift in *ebus*: as, *Meridiebus.*

e The Accu. caſe plurall of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *eis*, as, *parteis, omneis*, eſpecially in thoſe whoſe Gen. plurall end in *ium*; and ſomtime *eis*, is cõtracted into *is*, as for *angueis, anguis*, for *omneis, omnis.*

The Accuſatiue caſe plurall
Of the firſt in *as*: as, *Muſas.*
The ſecond in *os*: as, *Magiſtros.*
e The third in *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *manus.*
The fift in *es*: as, *meridies.*
The Vocatiue purall is euer like the Nominatiue.
The Ablatiue plurall, is euer the ſame with the Datiue.

e Schollars beeing made perfect in theſe terminations, will ſoone growe to readineſſe in giuing any caſe of a Noune, and keeping them moſt ſurely.

Q. e Giue mee ſhortly the terminations alone, in euerie caſe togeather.

A. Of the Genitiue caſe ſingular, *æ, i, is, us, ei.*
Of the Datiue, *æ, o, i, ui, ei.*
Of the Accuſatiue, *am, um, em, im, en.*
Of the Ablatiue, *a, o, e, u, e.*

Nomi.

Nominatiue plurall, *e, i, es, us, es.*
Gen. (*f*) *arum, orum, um* or *ium, ium, erum.*
Datiu. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus.*
Accuſ. *as, os, es, us, es.*
Vocatiue like the Nominatiue.
Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus.*

*Q. Are there no ſpeciall terminations of the Nominatiue caſes in each Declenſion, to knowe the Declenſions by?

A. Not certaine: (*g*) yet theſe are the moſt vſuall in words which are meerely Latine, and regular.

The Nomi. caſe of the firſt, endeth in *a*. Of the ſecond, in *r, us,* or *m*. Of the third, in *l, n, o, r, s, x*. Of the fourth, in *vis*. Of the fift, in *es*.

of other ſtrange tongues: as *am*, in the firſt Declenſion, is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es, e*, of the Greeke.

(*f*) For *Dardanidarum*, is vſed *Dardanidûm*, by the figure *Syncope*; ſo *Anchiſaidûm. Troïgenûm*: like as *virûm* for *virorum*, in the ſecond.

(*g*) Other terminations are either of words comming from the Greeke, or

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The Declining of Adjectiues.

Q. NOw that wee haue done with Noune Subſtantiues, what are wee to come to next?

A. To Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. How many ſorts of Adiectiues are there?

A. Two: Adiectiues declined with three terminations, & Adiectiues declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectiues are of three terminations?

A. Such as haue in moſt caſes three terminations] that is, three diuers endings, ſhewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

Q. *How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The firſt word, as *Bonus*, is the maſculine: the ſecond, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

*Q. What if they haue but one termination, that is, if they haue but one word in any caſe, as Abla. *Bonis*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. a What

Q. a What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

Q. How decline you *Bonus* with the English with it?

A. *Bonus*, a good masculine: *bona*, a good feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter. Geni. *Boni*, of a good masculine: *bonæ*, of a good feminine: *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all Adiectiues of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitiue case singular in *ius*, and the Datiue in *i*.

Q. What are those declined like?

A. Like *unus, a, um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the plurall number?

A. No: except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, hauing the Genitiue case singular in *ius*, and the Datiue in *i*?

A. b *totus, solus*, and also *ullus, alius, alter, uter*, & *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *unus*.

A. Yes: sauing that the fiue last, that is, *ullus, alius, alter, uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocatiue case: & *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

*Q. Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*?

A. Of the first and second] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

*Q. Which do you call Adiectiues of three Articles?

A. Such as we put Articles to, in euery case, to expresse their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic, hæc et hoc Fœlix*. Gene. *huius fœlicis*, &c. *Hic et hæc tristis, & hoc triste*.

*Q. Of what Declension are all Nounes of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

*Q. What Genders are Adiectiues of 3. Articles of?

A. Of the Common of three.

*Q. If

a Adiectiues ending in *us*, *er*, or *ur*, are declined like *bonus*: except *vetus, veteris*, ending in *us*: and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *Campester*, & his fellowes: with *cicur, cicuris*, in *ur*: and these following, which are declined like *unus*.

b These words are also among the auncient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Gene. & Dat. as, *ulli, alteri* for *ullius, alterius*.

* Q. If they haue but one termination in any caſe, as *Fœlix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they haue two terminations, as *Triſtis* and *Triſte*, what Gender are thoſe words of?

A. The firſt, as *Triſtis*, is the Maſculine & Feminine Gender; the ſecond, as *Triſte*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What are all ſuch Adjectiues of three Articles declined like?

A. If they haue but one ending in the Nominatiue caſe: as, *fœlix*, or *audax*, they are declined like *fœlix*. If they haue two, like *triſtis* and *triſte*, *levis* and *leve*, they are declined like *triſtis*.

Compariſons of Nounes Adjectiues.

Q. WHat elſe belongs to a Noune beſides Number, Caſe, Gender, and Declenſion?

A. Compariſon?

* Q. What is Compariſon?

A. The altring the ſignification of a word into more or leſſe by degrees.

Q. Doth Compariſon belong to all Nounes?

A. No: it belongs *a* properly to none but to Adjectiues.

Q. May all Adjectiues be compared?

A. No: none but only ſuch, whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed.

* Q. What is it to increaſe or be diminiſhed?

A. To be made more or leſſe: as, hard, harder, hardeſt. So back againe; hardeſt, harder, hard.

* Q. What meane you by a degree of Compariſon?

A. Euery word that altereth the ſignification by more or leſſe, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Compariſon are there?

A. Three: the Poſitiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

a Some Subſtantiues are compared but only by abuſe, not properly, as alſo ſome Pronounes. No words are compared properly but Adjectiues, and Aduerbs, comming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectiues, and ſome Prepoſitions changed into Aduerbs, may be compared thereupon.

Q. Which is the Positiue degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excesse.

Q. What meane you by a thing absolutely, without excesse?

A. Such a thing as *a* signifieth neither more nor lesse; but is absolute of it selfe, without beeing compared, or without hauing respect to any other: as *Durus* hard.

a The Positiue is improperly called a degree of Comparison.

Q. What call you the Comparatiue?

A. The Comparatiue is that which somewhat exceedeth the Positiue in signification.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The Comparatiue is a word drawne from the Positiue, wherein the signification of the Positiue is somewhat increased, or made more:] as, *Durior* harder, or more hard; *minor* lesse, or more little.

* Q. What is the signe of the Comparatiue degree?

A. *More*: either being set downe or vnderstood.

Q. Of what is the Comparatiue degree formed, & how?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

* Q. Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus, dura, durum*, the Genitiue case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*: and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparatiue degree, is *hic & hæc durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius* for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlatiue?

A. The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positiue in the highest degree] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positiue to the highest: so that one thing beeing compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlatiue formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

Q. How

Q. How doe you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case and euery Gender; I meane each Gender in euery case together: as,

Sing. Nom. { *Durus, durior, durissimus.*
Dura, durior, durissima.
Durum, durius, durissimum.

Genit. { *Duri, durioris, durissimi.*
Durae, durioris, durissimae.
Duri, durioris, durissimi.

This Table heedfully obserued, will teach presently to forme Comparisons, by declining all three degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positiue.	Comparatiue.	Superlatiue.
Nom.	Hic	Durus,	durior,	durissimus.
	Hæc	Dura,	durior,	durissima.
	Hoc	Durum,	durius,	durissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
	Huius	Durę,	durioris,	durissimę.
	Huius	Duri.	durioris.	durissimi.
Dat.	Huic	Duro,	durióri,	durissimo.
	Huic	Durę,	durióri,	durissimę.
	Huic	Duro,	durióri,	durissimo.
Accus.	Hunc	Durum,	duriorem	durissimum.
	Hanc	Duram,	duriorem,	durissimam.
	Hoc	Durum	durius,	durissimum.
Nom.	Hic	Fœlix,	fœlicior,	fœlicissimus,
	Hæc	Fœlix,	fœlicior,	fœlicissima.
	Hoc	Fœlix,	fœlicius,	fœlicissimum.
Gen.	Huius	Fœlicis,	fœlicioris,	fœlicissimi.
	Huius	Fœlicis,	fœlicioris,	fœlicissimę.
	Huius	Fœlicis,	fœlicioris,	fœlicissimi.
Nom.	Hic	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissimus.
	Hæc	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissima.
	Hoc	Triste,	tristius,	tristissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimę.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi, &c.

Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nounes; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are foure exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Of Nounes which haue no Comparatiue or Superlatiue degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such haue you?

A. *b* My book names fiue: *Bonus, malus, magnus, paruus,* and *multus.*

Q. Compare *Bonus.*

A. (*b*) *Bonus, melior* (*c*) *optimus: bona, melior, optima: bonum, melius, optimum.* Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi: bonæ, melioris, optimæ: boni, melioris, optimi, &c.* So *Malus, peior, pessimus,* and the rest as before.

Q. What is your second exception?

A. Of Positiues ending in *r.*

Q. If the Positiue end in *r,* how must the Superlatiue be formed?

A. *d* Of the Nominatiue case, by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher, Pulcherrimus.*

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Of six Adjectiues ending in *lis.*

Q. How doe you make their Superlatiue?

A. By changing *lis* into (*e*) *limus,* and not into *lissimus.*

Q. Which are those six?

A. *Humilis* humble, *similis* like, *facilis* easie, *gracilis* slender, *agilis* nimble, *docilis* apt to learne: for, we say, *Humilis, humillimus,* and not *humilissimus.*

Q. How doe all other Nounes ending in *lis,* forme the Superlatiue?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. That they forme the Superlatiue, by putting to *s* and *simus,* to the first case of the Positiue ending in *i*; as, *vtili, vtilissimus*: as before.

Q. What is your last exception?

b All other irregular Comparisons may be much better shewed the schollars out of the Latin rules, as they shall haue vse of thē, then here to trouble them, or the books with them.

c *Paruissimus, multissimus, egregÿssimus pÿssimus,* and the like, are olde words, & out of vse.

d Thus must also *celebris, salubris, acris, alacris,* haue the Superlatiues, because they haue the Nō. also in *r*; as, *celeber, saluber, saluberrimus.*

e These six are in prose most truly written with a single *l, lis* into *limus*: they are in verse with a double *ll,* for the verse sake.

A. Of such Adiectiues as haue a vowell comming before *us*: as, *Pius*, *Assiduus*, *Idoneus*.

Q. How are these compared?

By these two Aduerbs, *Magis* more, and *maximè* most, putting-to *magis* in steed of the Comparatiue degree, & *maximè* in steed of the Superlatiue:] so declining the three degrees together, as before in euery Case and Gender in order: as, *Pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maximè pius* most godly, &c.

* Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For auoyding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as, wee cannot say well, *Pius*, *pijor*, *&c.*

Of a Pronoune.

Q. WHich is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoune.

Q. What is a Pronoune?

A. *b* A part of speech much like to a Noune, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

* Q. Why is it called a Pronoune?

A. Because it is put for a Noune.

Q. Wherein are Pronounes vsed?

A. In shewing or rehearsing some thing which hath been vttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. *c. d* Fifteen: as, *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *&c.*

Q. Haue all Pronounes all the cases?

A. No: onely foure of them haue the Vocatiue case: all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominatiue case.

Q. May not some other be added to them?

A. Yes: three compound Pronounes, *Egomet*, *tute*, *idem*: and also (*e*) *Qui*, *qua quod*.

b Pronouns supply the place of Nounes, & haue for most part the nature of Nounes.

c There are but fifteene Pronounes properly: the rest are compounded of them, or added to them.

d Sundry other Pronounes are found in old Writers: as, *as*, *am*, for *eam*, *os* and *im* for *eum*, *hibus* for *his*, *med*, *ted*, *mis*, *tis*, *eampse*, *quoi*, *ibus*, *&c.* These & the like are to be known, & not vsed. (*e*) *Qui* is added to the Pronounes, because it is vsed in rehearsing somthing, & it is declined much like words of the second Declension of the Pronounes.

* Q. Whereof

*Q. Whereof are these three compounded?

A. *Egomet*, of *ego* and *met*: *tute*, of *tu* and *te*: *idem* of *is* and *demum*.

*Q. How many kind of Pronounes haue you generally?

A. Two: Pronoune Substantiues, & Pronoune Adiectiues.

*Q. How many Pronoune Substantiues are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adiectiues.

Q. How doth your booke diuide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronoune Primitiues are there?

A. Eight: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic* and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first wordes, and not deriued of others.

Q. What are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of them called Relatiues?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, with *idem* and *qui* ioyned to them.

Q. Why are these six called Relatiues?

A. Because they serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. * Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is*, be both Demonstratiues and Relatiues;

A. Yes; in respect of the diuerse vses to which they serue: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of these is most specially called a Relatiue?

A. *Qui*.

Qui of some Grammarians is taken for a Noune.

Q. How many Pronounes Deriuatiues are there?

A. Seuen: *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, *vestras*.

Q. Why are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because they are deriued of their Primitiues, *Mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, and *vestri*; the Genitiue cases of *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*,

*Q. Shew

*Q. Shew me how.

A. *Meus* comes of *mei*, the Genitiue case of *Ego*: *tuus* of *tui*, the Genitiue case of *tu*: *suus* of *sui*: *nostras* of *nostri*, the Genitiue case plurall of *ego*: *vestras* of *vestri*, the Genitiue case plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many sorts of Deriuatiues haue you?

These follow after.

A. Two; Possessiues, and Gentiles.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoune?

A. My booke names fiue: Number, Case, Gender, as are in a Noune, Declension, and Person.

*Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoune Substantiues; as, in *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*?

A. Though these are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be vnderstood to be of that Gender, whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are spoken.

*Q. As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego* vnderstood of a man, or any thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoune Adjectiues?

A. Like as in the Noune Adjectiues.

Declensions of Pronounes.

Q. How many Declensions are there of a Pronoune?

A. Foure.

*Q. How will you knowe what Declension euery Pronoune is?

A. By the ending of the Genitiue case singular, like as in Nounes.

Q. Giue me the terminations of the Genitiue case singu-

lar

lar of each Declenſion.

A. Of the firſt in *i*: as, *Ego, mei.*

The ſecond in *ïus*, or *jus*: as, *Ipſe ipſius*: *Qui, cujus.*

The third in *i, æ, i*, like Adiectiues of three terminations; as, *Mei, meæ, mei.*

The fourth in *âtis*; as, *Noſtras, noſtrâtis.*

Q. How many Pronounes are of the firſt Declenſion?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, ſui.*

Q. Decline them Latine and Engliſh together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to mee, *me* mee, *â me* from mee. *Nos* wee, *noſtrûm vel noſtri* of vs, *nobis* to vs, *nos* vs, *à nobis*, from vs.

So, Engliſh firſt. I *ego*, of me *mei* &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, &c. *Sui* of himſelfe, or of themſelues, *Sibi* to himſelfe, or to themſelues, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the ſame both in the ſingular and in the plurall number.

A. Yes: in all the caſes which it hath; for it wanteth the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue caſe.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the ſecond Declenſion?

A. Six: *Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is*, and *qui.*

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum.* Gen. *unius.*

Q. Do they all make their Genitiue in *ïus*, like *unus*?

A. No: theſe three, * *Hic, is*, and *qui*, make the Genitiue in *jus*: as, *hujus, ejus, cujus.*

* *Hæc* is oftentimes vſed for *hæ* in old Writers.

Q. Are *ille, ipſe, iſte*, declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iſte*, ſauing that *ipſe* maketh *ipſum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominatiue and Accuſatiue caſe ſingular, not *ipſud.*

Q. But haue not *is* and *qui*, a ſeuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ ſomewhat.

Q. Decline theſe, Latine and Engliſh together, and firſt *iſte.*

A. *Iſte* that Maſculine, *iſta* that Feminine, *iſtud* that Neuter, or that thing. Genit. *iſtius* of that Maſculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *Is* hee, *ea* ſhee, *id* that thing.

Qui which Masculine: *qua* which Feminine: *quod* which Neuter, &c.

*Q. Why doe you say in the Ablatiue case of *Qui*, Ablat. *quo, qua, quo, vel qui*?

A. Because *Qui*, in the Ablatiue case is of all genders, and may be put for *quo*, *qua*, or *quo*.

Q. How are *Quis* and *Quid* declined?

a Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *qua*, both in the Feminine singular, & Neuter plurall: as *siqua*, *nequa*; not *nequa*: so *aliquis*, *numquis*, *Ecquis* makes both *ecqua* & *ecqua*.

A. a As *qui*, *qua*, *quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus;

Nom. *Quis vel qui*, *qua*, *quod vel quid*. Gen. *cuius*, &c.

So Accus. *Quem*, *quam*, *quod vel quid*.

Q. How decline you *Quisquis*?

A. Sing. Nom. { *Quisquis*, *Quicquid*. } &c.

*Q. What difference is there betweene *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantiue, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwaies a Substantiue of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronounes are of the third Declension?

A. Fiue: *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, and *vester*.

*Q. What are these called?

A. Possessiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they signifie possession, or owning; as, *Meus* mine: *tuus* thine: *suus* his; *noster* ours: *vester* yours.

b *Meus* for *mi* in the Vocat. is by *Antiptosis* as *Virg. Proijce tela manu sanguis meus.*

Q. How are these declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *meus* makes (b) *mi*, in the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case singular; & that *tuus*, *suus*, *vester*, haue no Vocatiue case at all.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras* and *vestras*.

Q. What are these called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why so.

c Of Gens, a Nation.

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Country or c Nation; to some sect or faction: as *Nostras*, one of our Country, or of our sect or side. *Vestras*, one of

your

your countrie, sect, or side.

Q. But your booke addes *Cujas*: is it a Pronoune?

A. No: it is a Noune.

Q. Why is it declined here, being a Noune?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras*, and *Vestras*; like as all other Nounes that be Gentiles haue: and because it comes of *Cujus*, the Genitiue case of *Qui, quæ quod.*

Arpinas of *Arpinum*, and *Rauennas* of *Rauenna*, are so declined.

Q. What signifies *Cujas*?

A. Of what countrie, or what countrie-man.

Q. What are these three declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: saving that in the Nominatiue and Vocatiue case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic et hæc Nostras et hoc Nostrate*; for *hic et hæc nostratis, et hoc nostrate*: the termination *âtis* being drawne into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoune.

Q. WHat is the fift thing belonging to a Pronoune?

A. Person.

Q. What meane you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone or with others: as, *Ego* I: *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego*, and *nos*: and no more properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. How many wordes are of this Perſon?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no moe properly.

Q. But your booke ſaith, that euery Vocatiue caſe is of the ſecond Perſon.

A. That is by a figure, called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reaſon of it?

A. Becauſe *Tu* or *Vos* are vnderſtood in euery Vocatiue caſe; and ſo the Vocatiue caſe is made of the ſame Perſon with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we ſay, *O puer*, O boy: we vnderſtand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Q. What is the third Perſon?

A. That which is ſpoken of; as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What words are of the third Perſon?

A. All *a* Nounes, Pronounes & Participles; except *Ego*, *nos*, *tu* and *vos*.

a Perſons belong to Nouns Verbs & Participles, by reaſon of ſom Perſon of the Pronoune ioined to them, expreſſed or vnderſtood, not properly.

Q. But theſe three, *ipſe*, *idem* and *qui*, are ſometime of the firſt and ſecond Perſon.

A. That is likewiſe by the figure *Evocation*, when they are ioyned with wordes of the firſt or ſecond Perſon, expreſſed or vnderſtood: as, with *Ego*, *tu*, *nos*, or *vos*. For then they are made of the ſame Perſon.

Q. May not any Noune or Pronoune be of the firſt or ſecond Perſon by the ſame figure?

A. Yes.

*Q. To what end ſerue theſe Perſons in Pronounes?

For other queſtions ſee the Latine Pronoune.

A. To expreſſe our minde fitly vvhen wee ſpeake of anie Perſon.] More ſpecially they ſerue for the forming of Verbes, vvherein they are euer expreſſed or vnderſtoode in euery vvord, in each Moode and Tenſe, except the Infinitiue.

Of a Verbe.

Q. VVHich is the third part of ſpeech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of ſpeech declined with a Mood & Tenſe, & betokeneth the dooing, ſuffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew mee how it betokeneth dooing, ſuffering, or beeing.

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo*, I doe loue: ſuffering, as, *amor* I am loued: beeing, as, *ſum* I am.

*Q. What is then the difference betweene a Noune and a Verbe?

A. A Noune ſignifieth the name of a thing: a Verbe ſignifieth the manner of dooing, ſuffering, or beeing of that thing.

Q. How many kinde of Verbes are there?

A. Two: Perſonall and Impersonall.

Q. What meane you by Perſonall?

A. A Verbe that hath Perſons.

Q. What a Verbe is that?

A. Such a Verb as is varied by diuers Perſons: as, I loue, thou loueſt, he loueth, we loue, &c.

Q. What is an Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Perſons, but onely is formed in the third Perſon ſingular, with this ſigne *it*: as, *Decet* it becommeth.

Q. How many kinde of Perſonalls are there?

A. Fiue: Actiue, Paſſiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

*Q. How doe theſe differ one from another?

A. Three waies: Firſt in termination or ending. Secondly, in ſignification. Thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How doe they differ in Termination?

A. Some end in *o*, ſome in *or*, ſome fewe in *m*.

Q. What Verbes ende in *o*,?

A. A Verbe Actiue, and a Verbe Neuter.

Q. What Verbes ende in *or*?

A. Paſſiues, Deponents, and Commons.

*Q. What Verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *ſum*, *forem*, *inquam*, *poſſum*: with other compounds of them.

a This is ment of perfect Verbes. That *Aue, faxo, quæſo*, &c. are not declined with Mood & Tēſe, it is in regard of vſe, not the nature of the words.

Q. How then ends a Verbe Actiue?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or signifie?

A. To do: as, *Amo* I loue; or I doe loue.

Q. What may a Verbe Actiue be made?

A. A Passiue.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo* I loue; put to *r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Passiue?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or somthing to bee done: as *Amor* I am loued.

Q. May not a Verbe Passiue be made an Actiue?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting awaie *r*; as, of *Amor* take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Neuter?

A. In *o*, or m: as, *Curro* I runne: *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Actiues doe: as, of *Curro* by putting to *r*, to make *curror*?

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verbe Neuter Englished?

A. Sometime Actiuely, that is like an Actiue; as, *Curro* I runne: sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue; as, *Aegroto*, I am sick.

Q. How ends a Verbe Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verbe Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Either like an Actiue: as, *loquor*, I do speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely, not Passiuely; as, *glorior*, I doe boast.

Q. How ends a Verbe Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Both

A. Both Actiuely and *a* Passiuely: that is, both as a Verbe Actiue, and as a Verbe Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe Common; as *Osculor*, I kisse, or am kissed.

*Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verbe Cõmon do signifie Actiuely, or Passiuely?

A. By the construction. For, if it be construed as a Verbe Actiue, it signifieth Actiuely; as *Osculor te* I kisse thee: but if it haue the construction of a Verbe Passiue, it signifieth Passiuely: as *Osculor à te* I am kissed of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verbe Deponent or a Verb Common lose *r*, to bee made Actiues?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculor osculo*.

*Q. But some of these kinds of verbs are said to be Transitiue, others Intransitiue: how may I know which are Transitiue, which Intransitiue?

A. Those are Transitiue whose action or doing passeth into another thing, & haue not a perfect sense in themselues: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

*Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say *Amo* I loue, another may aske vvhom or what doe you loue; or else he vnderstandes not your meaning.

Q. Which are Intransitiue?

A. Such as haue an absolute or perfect sense in their owne signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro* I run, *Aegroto* I am sicke.

*Q. Of all the fiue kindes which are Transitiue?

A. Actiues, Deponents, & Commons signifying Actiuely, that is when they are construed like Actiues.

Q. Which are Intransitiues?

A. Verbs Passiues, Neuters and Commons signifying Passiuely, that is being construed as Passiues.

a Few Verbes Commons are now in vse, *viz.* signifying Passiuely as well as Actiuely, except *Criminor Frustror, Osculor*, & some other, although many Participles of the Preter tense of Verbes Deponents may be found signifying Passiuely, as *Complexus, Meditatus, Interpretatus, Comitatus*, &c.

Moodes.

Moodes.

Q. YOu said a Verbe was declined with Moode and Tense: what is a Mood?

a Or a Moode is the manner of speech vsed in signifying the doing, suffering or being of any thing.

A. a The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verbe is vttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wishing, or the like.

Q. How many Moodes are there?

A. Six: the Indicatiue, Imperatiue, Optatiue, Potentiall, Subiunctiue and Infinitiue.

Q. What is the Indicatiue?

A. That which onely sheweth a reason true or false: as, *Amo*, I loue; or else asketh a question: as, *Amas tu?* doest thou loue?

What signe hath it?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperatiue?

A. It biddeth or comandeth: as, *Ama*, loue thou.

Q. What signe hath it?

A. It may haue the signe *Let*; except in the second Persons: where it is euidently knowne by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optatiue?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath it?

b or oh that!

A. These signes; b Would God, I pray God, or God grant.

Q. What hath it ioyned with it in Latine?

A. An Aduerbe of wishing: as, *vtinam Amem*, God grant I loue.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Moode?

A. It sheweth an abilitie, will or duety to doe any thing.

Q. What signifies it?

A. May, can, might, would, should, ought, or could: as, *Amem*, I may or can loue.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optatiue and Subiunctiue, seeing that they haue all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Aduerb nor Coniunction ioyned with it.

Q. How

Q. How know you the Subiunctiue Mood?

A. It hath euermore some Conjunction ioyned with it: or some Aduerbe hauing the nature of a Coniunction: as, *That, if, when, whereas:* as, *Cum amarem*, when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subiunctiue Moode?

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or comming after it; as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued, depends of *eram*, I was.

*Q. Is there no difference in Latine, between the Optatiue, Potentiall, and Subiunctiues Moodes?

A. No: saue in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitiue?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number & Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. *To*: as *Amare* to loue.

Q. When two Verbes come together without any Nominatiue case betweene them, vvhat Moode must the later bee?

A. The Infinitiue: as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

Gerunds.

Q. WHat are there moreouer belonging to the Infinitiue Moode?

A. 4 Gerunds and Supines.

*Q. Why doe they belong to the Infinitiue Mood?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitiue Mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

* All Verbes Personalls which are perfect and regular haue Gerunds and Supines, except onely Passiues: and such are excepted and noted to want their Supines. Impersonalls haue none.

Q. How many *b* Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification haue they?

A. Both the Actiue and Passiue: as, *Amandi* of louing, or of being loued: *Amando* in louing, or in beeing loued: *Amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

Q. *c* How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verb.

b Gerunds are named of *Gerendo*, because they signifie the manner of doing something. Supines (as *Melanchthon* thinketh) of *Supinus*, because they haue no case before them. *c* Some decline these, *Genit. Amandi*, *Accus. Amandum*, *Abla. Amando*. But I take it better to decline them only as they are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. How many supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath *a* for the most part, the signification of the Infinitiue Mood of the Verbe actiue: as, *Amatum* to loue.

Q. Why is that in *u* called the later Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitiue Mood Passiue: as, *Amatu* to be loued.

a It hath the signification of a Verb Passiue, when it comes of a Verbe signifying Passiuely: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitiue Mood of *itur*, ioyned with it.

Tenses.

*Q. What is a Tense?

A. *b* The e difference of a Verbe according to the times past, present, to come.

b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any Person is said to doe or suffer any thing. *c* A Noune may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, suffering, or beeing of a thing in time, as a Verbe doth.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. *d* Fiue: The Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

d There are properly but three Tenses, or times.

*Q. How

*Q. How may these be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. Of the time that is now present: as, *Amo*, I loue.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Doe*, *doest*, or *doth*, in the Actiue voyce: and *am*, *are*, *art*, *is*, or *be*, in the Passiue.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam* I loued or did loue.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By these, *did* or *didst*, in the Actiue voyce: and *vvas*, *were*, *wert*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speakes the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as, *Amaui*, I haue loued.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Haue*, *hast* or *hath* in the Actiue: *haue been*, *hast been*, or *hath been*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speakes the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had* or *hadst*, in the Actiue: *had been*, or *hadst been*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speakes the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall* or *will* in the Actiue: *shall be*, or *will be*, in the Passiue.

*Q. Giue me all the vsuall signes of the Actiue together.

A. (b) *Doe*, *doest* or *doth*; *did* or *didst*; *haue*, *hast* or *hath*; *had* or *hadst*; *shall* or *will*.

*Giue me the vsuall signes of the Passiue.

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*; *was*, *were*, *wert*; *haue been*, *had been*, *shall* or *will be*.

The time { past, present, to come

Our booke diuides the Preter tense or time past, into three, (*viz.*) Preter-imperfect tense, not perfectly past. Preterperfect tense, perfectly past. Preterpluperfect tense, more then perfectly past.

b The principall signes of the Actiue, are *Doe*, *did*, *haue*, *had* *shall* or *wil*.

Persons.

*Q. WHat is a Person in a Verbe?

A. Euery seuerall word, in euery Moode and Tense: except the Infinitiue Mood; which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons.

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoune, is vnderstood in euery one of them: as, *Amo* I loue, is as much as, *ego amo*; *amas* thou loues, as much as *tu amas*; *amat* he loueth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbes?

A. In Verbes Personals, there are three in either Number; like as in the Pronoune.

*Q. Hath euery Mood and Tense, three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs; except that the Imperatiue Mood wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitiue hath no Persons at all, as was said.

*Q. What differ your Persons in Verbs, from Persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes, signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbs signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

*Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth: *Magister* is the Person of the Noune doing something; *docet*, the Person of the Verbe, signifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

*Q. WHat is a Conjugation?

A. The varying of a Verbe, according to Moodes, Tenses, and Persons.

a A Conjugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their finall Tense.

Q. How many Conjugations haue Verbs?

terminations in both Numbers, and in euery person, in each Moode and

A. Foure

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne asunder?

A. By their seuerall vowels; which are their marks to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the first Conjugation to know it by?

A. * *A* long, before *re* and *ris*: as *amâre*, *amâris*.

Q. What of the second?

A. *E* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *docêre docêris*.

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* short, before *re* and *ris*: as, *legere legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth?

A. *I* long, before *re* and *ris*: as *audîre audîris*.

* Q. Where must you finde this *re* and *ris* vvhich you speake of?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitiue Mood Actiue, which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Actiue voyce: as, *Amo, amas, amat, amare*: and *ris*, in the second Person Passiue; that is, in the second word in declining a Verbe Passiue: as, *Amor, amaris*.

* *De* and certaine compounds of it are excepted: as, *circumdo, possundo, secundo*, which make *a* short; as, *damus, circumdamus*, as is in the Latin *Prosodia*.

Of declining and conjugating Verbs.

Q. THat you may be skilfull in all Verbs (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the most speedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue) what must you doe?

A. I must learne to bee very perfect, in *a* declining and conjugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline, and conjugate all perfect Verbs by?

A. Foure; according to the number of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples *b* formed?

a Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode: the Present tense of the Infinitiue Mood: the Gerunds, Supines and Participles belonging to that Verbe and voyce. *b* Forming or conjugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verb, into sundry other words comming of it, by persons, Tenses, Moodes.

A. In two: Actiue, and Passiue. All Verbs in *o*, are formed like *Amo*, *Doceo*, *Lego*, or *Audio*. All Verbes in *or*, like *Amor*, *Docetur*, *Legor*, *Audior*.

*Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiues?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds & Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: & they haue Participles, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

*Q. What is the chiefe benefit of this perfect readinesse, in declining and conjugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noune, to giue either the English to the Latine, or Latine to the English of any Verb, in each Moode, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

*Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, through each Mood, and Tense, to be able to giue both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the Terminations of euery Tense and Person, in my minde, together with the signes of euery Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Mood, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Giue it in the second Person.

Q. Shew mee an example hereof: and first of saying the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amaui* I haue loued, *amaueram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato* loue thou.

Optatiue *vtinam Amem* grant I loue, &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. I loue *Amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, *&c.* as in declining Nounes.

Q. But let me heare how you runne the Terminations: as, in *Amo*.

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant.* So in *Amabam, bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must run in

in your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English; I, thou, he, we, ye and they.

Q. Then if you can giue the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes giue any Person of the same, by remembring, or running in your minde, the terminations & signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam.*

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabant.*

Q. If you be asked any person which you cannot tell, what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remember I had taught *docueram*: & so running in my minde, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant*; and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they; I finde *docueramus* we had taught.

*Q. Giue mee the first Persons of those Tenses, which come one of another: and first, which come of the Present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.*

*Q. Giue those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amaui, amaueram, amauerim, amauero, amauissem, amauisse.*

Q. Rehearse them together as they stand in the booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amaui, amaueram, amabo: Ama, amato; Amem, amarem, amauerim, amauissem, amauero, amare, amauisse.*

Q. Rehearse them Actiuely, and Passiuely together, as they stand in order.

A. *Amo amor, amabam amabar, amaui amatus sum vel fui, amaueram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.*

Impe. second Person, *Ama amato, amare amator.*

Opta. Potentiall & Subiunctiue, *Amem amer, amarem amarer, amauerim amatus sim vel fuerim, amauissem amatus essem vel*

vel fuissem, amauero amatus ero vel fuero.

Infinitiue, *Amare, amari; amauisse, amatum esse vel fuisse.*

* *Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum esse.*

Amandi, amando, amandum; Amatum, amatu; amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* *Illi pollicitisi sese facturum omnia. Est quod speremus deos bonis benefacturū.*

* Q. Giue the terminations of the first Persons of the Actiue voyce alone.

A. *O, bam, i, ram, bo* or *am. Em* or *am, rem, rim, sem, ro.*

Make these terminations exceeding perfect: all the rest will be soone gotten & easily kept by oft repeating these ouer thus.

Q. Giue the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. *Do, did, haue, had, shall* or *will*, as before.

Q. Giue the terminations of the Actiue and Passiue together.

A. *O or, bam bar, i sum vel* {*bo bor,*
fui, ram eram vel fueram {*am ar.*

{*Em er* / *am ar*} {*rem rer, rim sim vel fuerim, sem esse vel fuisse, ro ero vel fuero.*

Infinitiue, *e, i: se esse vel fuisse.*

Q. Is there yet no further help for knowing the seuerall Persons?

A. Yes. The first Persons Actiue end in *o, am, em, im,* or *i:* the second in *as, es, is* or *ris:* the third in *at, et, it:* the first Plurall in *mus;* the second in *tis;* the third in *nt.*

Q. How end the first Persons Passiue?

A. The first Persons end commonly in *or, ar, er;* the second in *ris, ris, ris;* the third in *tur;* the first Plurall in *mur,* the second in *mini;* the third in *ntur.*

In the Preterfect tenses, Preterpluper. and Future tenses Passiue, the terminations are the same with the tenses in *sum, es, fui,* of which they are borrowed: except the Future tense of the Indicatiue Mood.

Q. Which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get and keep these Verbs?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signes of the Moods, Tenses, and Persons: and also much examination of the Actiue and Passiue together:

ther: as, asking, I loue, *Amo*: I am loued, *Amor*: hee loueth, *amat*: he is loued, *amatur*: they loue, *amant*: they are loued, *amantur*, *&c.*

Of *Sum* and other Verbes out of rule.

Q. WHat rules haue you for Verbes ending in *m*?

A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They with most other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, *b* are set downe in the Latine Grammar by themselues: except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*; which doe follow after.

(*b*) At *Sed nunc vt totum.*

Q. Is not a perfect readines in this verbe *Sum*, as necessarie as in any other of the Verbes?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serueth for declining of all Verbs in *or*, and also for that it is of perpetuall vse.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in this Verb *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes as in *Amo*, *doceo*, *&c.* and so in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the rest of those Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giuing all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Haue you not some speciall obseruations concerning these two Verbs, *Eo* and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbes?

A. In the Preterimperf. and Future tense of the Indicatiue Moode, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How do they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A * *Ibam* and *quibam*; not *iebam*.

* *Audibant*, *lenibant*, *scibant*, *sæuibant*, and the like, are by the figure *Syncope*.

Q. How doe they make their Future tense?

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How doe they make their Gerunds?

A. (*b*) *Eundi, eundo, eundum*: not *iendi*: so *queundi, queundo, queundum*.

(*b*) So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense: as, of *Iens*, the Genitiue is *euntis*, so *eunti*, &c.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moodes and Tenses?

A. Like Verbes in *o*, of the fourth Coniugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicatiue Moode.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Moode?

A. Those which ende in *ram, rim*, or *ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i*, into *e* short: & then putting to *ram, rim*, or *ro*: as, of *Amaui*, are made *amaueram, amauerim, amauero*. Those which end in *ſem*, or *ſe*, be formed of it onely by puting to *ſ* and *ſem*, or *ſe*: as of *Amaui, amauiſſem, amauiſſe*.

Imperſonals.

Q. We haue done with Verbs Perſonals: to come to Imperſonals, how are they declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Perſonals, but onely formed in the third Perſon ſingular through all Moodes and Tenſes: as, *Delectat, delectabat &c. ſtudetur, ſtudebatur, ſtuditum eſt vel fuit &c.*

Q. What ſignes haue they to know them by?

A. They haue commonly before their Engliſh this ſigne *it*, and ſometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. WHat is your fourth part of ſpeech, vvhich is declined?

A. A Participle?

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A

A. A part of ſpeech deriued of a Verbe, taking part of a Noune, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle deriued?

A. Of a Verbe, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part. Becauſe it hath nothing of it ſelfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of ſpeech doth it take part of?

A. Part of a Noune; part of a Verbe; and part of both a Noune and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noune onely, or ſeuerally?

A. Gender, Caſe and Declenſion.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tenſe and ſignification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

*Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Caſe and Gender; as a Noune Adiectiue.

Q. b How many kindes of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, one of the Future in *rus*, an other of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you know them?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their ſignification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. In *ans*, or *ens*: as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in Engliſh?

A. In *ing*: as, louing.

Q. Is euery word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

No: vnleſſe the Latine end alſo in *ans*, or *ens*, hauing the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it ſignifie?

A. The time preſent.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the preſent tenſe formed of?

b There are two of the Actiue voice; as, the Participle of the Preſent and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Paſsiue; that is, the Participle of the Preter-tenſe, and Future in *dus*.

c For forming Particples of Verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tense, we must faine Preterimperf. tenses, as, *inquiebam, inquiens.*

A. Of the c Preterimperf. tense of the Indicatiue Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam*, *bam* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*: so, of *Auxilabar*, *auxilians*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or betoken?

A To doe; like the Infinitiue Mood, of the Actiue voyce: as, *Amaturus* to loue, ar about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come, but Actiuely.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

d These Participles. *Futurus, osurus, pariturus, nasciturus arguiturus, nosciturus, moriturus, oriturus*, are formed irregularly. Stockwood.

A. *d* Of the later Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctu*, *docturus*.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter-tense?

A. In *d*, *t*, or *n*: as, loued, taught, slaine.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus*, *sus*, *xus*: as, *amatus* loued, *visus* seene, *nexus*, knit.

Q. Do all of them end either in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *ũus*.

*Q. What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signifie?

A. The time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the later Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Lectu*, *lectus*.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the future in *dus*?

A, To suffer; like the Infinitiue Moode of the Passiue voyce: as, *Amandus* to be loued.

*Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come Passiuely.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis*, into *dus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not somtimes the signification of the Actiue

siue voyce; and of the Participle of the Present tense:

A. Yes: as *Legendus* reading. As in this sentence; *Legendis veteribus proficis*; In reading old authors thou doest profit.

*Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when it signifieth Actiuely?

A. No: It is rather an Adiectiue Gerundiue.

Q. Hath euery kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbs Actiues and *Neuters, which haue the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these lacke the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is deriued of the later Supine. As of *Disco* is onely *discens*, without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles haue Verbs Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense, & of the Future in *dus*: as, of *Amor*, cometh *amatus*, *amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actiues want the Supines?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should bee formed of the later Supine which is wanting. As, of *Timeor* is onely *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, and one of the future in *rus*: as, of *Auxilior*, commeth; *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it neuer haue a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes; if it gouerne an Accusatiue case, as being a Verbe Transitiue: as *Loquor verbum*; *Loquor*, may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verbe Common?

A. All the foure Participles: as, of *Largior*, cometh *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Q. How are the Participles of the Present tense declined?

* *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus*, *excursus* *percursus*, are taken to come of Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voyce: so *regnatus*, *triumphatus*, or abusiuely.

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three Articles: as, Nom. *Hic hæc & hoc Amans*; like *Felix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenses declined?

Like Nouns Adiectiues of three diuers endings: as, Nom. *Amatus, amata, amatum*; like *Bonus, a, um*: so all the rest.

Of an Aduerbe.

Q. WHich is your fift part of speech, and the first of those which are vndeclined?

A. An Aduerbe.

Q. What is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of speech joyned to the Verbes, to declare their signification.

Q. Why is it called an Aduerbe?

A. Because it is vsually joyned to Verbs in speaking.

Q. May it not be ioyned vnto other parts of speech also?

A. Yes: to such wordes as are in the place of Verbes, and some other; as, sometimes to Nounes, sometimes to Aduerbes.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerbe ioyned to the Verbs?

A. To declare their signification: that is, to make their signification more plaine and full.

Q. How?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order, or the like, according to the seuerall kindes of Aduerbs; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Aduerbs.

A. Aduerbs are of Time, Place, Number Order: and so as they stand in the Booke.

Q. Giue me your Aduerbs, Englishing them in order.

A. Aduerbs of time: as *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday: *perendie* they day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of place: as, *vbi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* heere, *istic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Of Number: as *Semel* once, *bis* twise, *ter* thrise, *quater* foure times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as *Indè* from thence: *deinde* afterwards: *denique* to conclude: *postremò* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting: as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *vnde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling: as, *Heus* hoe, *ô* hoe: *ehodum* hoe syrrah.

Of Affirming: as *Certè* surely, *nè* verely, *profectò* truely, *sanè* truely or doubtlesse, *scilicet* doubtlesse or truely, *licet* be it so, *esto* be it so.

Scilicet q. scire licet.

Of Denying: as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minimè* no, or in no wise, *neutiquam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wise.

Of Swearing: as, Verb. *Pol* in good-sooth, *aedepol* in good-sooth, *Hercle* truly, *Medius-fidius* in faith or truth.

Verb. *Pol* by *Pollux*, *Aedepol* by the Temple of *Pollux*. *Me dius fidius*, as *Fidus* the son of Iupiter, and God of faithfulnesse, loue me; like *Me Hercule*, as *Hercules* shall helpe me.

Of Exhorting: as, *Eia* goe to, or well, *age* goe to, *agite* goe ye to, *agedum* well, go to yet.

Of Flattering: as *Sodes* if thou darest, or on good fellowship, *amabò* of all loue.

Sodes q. si audes.

Of Forbidding: as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wishing: as *vtinam* oh that, or I would to God, *si* O that, *O si* O that, *O si* O if, *O* oh that.

Of Gathering together: as, *Simul* together, *vnà* together, *pariter* together, *non modò* not onely, *non solùm* not onely.

Of Parting: as, *Seorsim* asunder, or one from another: *sigillatim* euery one asunder or peculiarly, *vicatim* streete by streete, or village by village.

Of Choosing: as, *Potius* rather, *imò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished: as, *Penè* almost, *ferè* almost, *prope* nigh, or neer, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modò* almost.

Of Shewing: as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forsan* peraduenture, *forsitan* peraduenture, *fortassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be peraduenture.

Of Chance: as *Fortè* by chance, *fortuitò* by chance, or at aduenture.

Of Likenesse: as, *Sic* so, *sicut* like as, *quasi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* euen as, *velut* as.

Of

Of Qualitie: as, *Benè* well, *malè* euilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantitie: as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tam* so or aswel, *quàm* as, *magis* more, *minus* lesse, *maximè* especially.

Q. Are not some Aduerbs compared?

A. Yes; certain are: as *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Prope* neer *propiùs* neerer, *proximè* the neerest of all.

a Aduerbs Cõming of Noũs which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing: as, of *Bonus, Melior, optimus*, is *Benè, melius, optimè.*

a* Q. Doe these form the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue degree of their Positiue, as Adiectiues doe?

A. No: they haue no Comparatiue nor Superlatiue degree, of themselues; neither doe forme any Comparison properly.

*Q. How then haue they these degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adiectiues of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree.

*Q. How do their Cõparatiue & Superlatiue degrees end?

A. Their Comparatiues end in *us*; like the Neuter Gender of the Adiectiue of the Comparatiue degree.

Q. How end their Superlatiues.

A. They end for most part in *e*, like the Masculin Gender of the Vocatiue case of their Adjectiue of the Superlatiue degree. Of which they seeme to be formed: as *Doctè, doctior, doctissimè.*

b Neuter Adjectiues are oft put for Aduerbs: as *recens pro recenter, torum* for *torè.* This is when they are taken Aduerbially, signifying as Aduerbs.

b Q. Doe not some Superlatiues end in *um*?

A. Yes: some few which haue the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocatiue case, whereof they come: as, *Plurimùm, potissimùm.*

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbes?

A. Yes: when they are set alone without a case.

*Q. How may we know Aduerbs?

A. Easily. Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest my be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine togeather.

*Q. How

*Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them, besides these in the book, are Aduerbs of Quality, and doe commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, wisely, learnedly.

*How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *è*, or *ùs*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to distinguish them frō Nouns: as. *Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè.* Or else they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, wisely.

*Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly.

Q. But haue you not some ending in *o*, like Ablatiue cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by so much: and some also in *im*: as, *furtim* theeuishly, comming of the Verbe *furor*. But these haue their accents to know thē by, like as those in *um*, and the rest.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. WHich is your second part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of speech that ioyneth words and sentēces together.

*Q. What is then the vse of Conjunctions?

A. To ioyne words and sentences.

Q. How many kindes haue you of them?

A. Twelue: *a* Copulatiues, Disjunctiues, Discretiues, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduersatiues, Redditiues, Electiues, Diminutiues.

Q. Giue me your Conjunctions, Latine and English together.

A. *b* Copulatiues: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

c Disjunctiues: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, *or* either, *vel* either, *seu* either, *siue* either.

a These kindes of Conjunctions haue their names according to the reasons following.

b Copulatiues, because they serue vsually to couple parts of sentences absolutely.

c Disjunctiues, by which parts of sentences are so seuered, as if one onely could be true.

d Diſcretiues: as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but truly, *autem* but, *verò* but, *at* but, *aſt* but.

e Cauſals: as, *Nam* for, *namque* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* becauſe, *vt* that, *quòd* that, *quum* ſith that, *quoniam* becauſe, and *quando* (ſet for *quoniam*) ſith that, or becauſe.

f Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *ſin* but if, *modò* ſo that, *dum* ſo that, *dummodo* ſo that.

g Exceptiues: as, *Ni* except, *niſi* except, *quin* but, *aliquin* except that, or otherwiſe, *præterquam* except that.

h Interrogatiues: as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *vtrùm* whether, *necnè* whether or no, *annè* whether or no, *nonnè* is it not ſo.

i Illatiues: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therfore, *proin* therefore.

k Aduerſatiues: as, *Etſi* although, *quanquam* although, *quamuis* although, *licet* although or albeit, *eſto* be it ſo.

l Redditiues to the ſame: as, *Tamen* notwithſtanding, *attamen* yet notwithſtanding.

Electiues: as, *Quàm* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutiues: as, *Saltem* at leaſt, *vel* yea, or at the leaſt-wiſe.

d Diſcretiues, by which the parts are lightly ſeuered.
e Cauſals, which ſhew a cauſe of a thing going before.
f Conditionals, by which the part following is knit, vpon condition of that going before.
g Exceptiues, doe except againſt ſomething going before, or from ſomething following.
h Interrogatiues aske a queſtion.
i Illatiues, bring-in ſome concluſion, or ſhew ſomething. *k* Aduerſatiues ſhew ſome diuerſity of things. *l* Redditiues anſwere to the Aduerſatiues. For the order of the Coniunctions how they are to be placed, and other queſtions, ſee the Latine Conjunction.

Of a Prepoſition.

Q. WHich is your third part of ſpeech vndeclined?

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What is a Prepoſition?

A. A part of ſpeech moſt cõmonly ſet before other parts of ſpeech either in Appoſition, or in Compoſition.

Q. Why doe you ſay, moſt commonly ſet before other parts?

A. Becauſe ſome Prepoſitions are orderly ſet after their caſes; the reſt alſo may be ſet after, ſometimes.

Q. What

Q. What meane you by Appoſition, when you ſay a Prepoſition is ſet before in Appoſition?

A. When a Prepoſition is only ſet before an other word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it ſelfe: as, *Ad patrem.*

Q. What meane you by Compoſition, vvhen you ſay a Prepoſition is ſet before in Compoſition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is ſet before: as, *indoctus* vnlearned.

Q. To what vſe doe Prepoſitions ſerue ſpecially?

A. To gouerne caſes: or to ſerue to caſes, as our book hath it.

*Q. What caſes doe they ſerue to?

A. To three. Some to an Accuſatiue; ſom to an Ablatiue; ſome both to an Accuſatiue and an Ablatiue.

Q. How many Prepoſitions ſerue to the (*a*) Accuſatiue caſe?

A. Two and thirty: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, &c.

Q. How many ſerue to the Ablatiue caſe?

A. Theſe fifteen. (*b*) *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q. How many ſerue to both caſes?

A. Onely theſe foure; *In*, (*c*) *ſub*, *ſuper*, and *ſubter.*

Q. What Prepoſitions are ſet after their caſes?

A. Theſe three: *verſus*, *penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily ſet after; alſo *cum* and *vſque*, ſometimes: as, *mecum*, *ad occidentem vſque.*

*Q. May not the reſt of the Prepoſitions bee ſo ſet after their caſes alſo?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anaſtrophe*: as, *Italiam contra.*

Q. Can no Prepoſition ſerue to a Genitiue caſe?

A. Yes: *Tenus.*

Q. When is that?

A. When the caſuall word ioyned with *Tenus* is the Plurall number, then it muſt be put in the Genitiue caſe, and be ſet before *tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus*, vp to the eares; *genuum tenus*, vp to the knees.

Q. If Prepoſitions be ſet alone without any caſe; whether

a *Proculis* ſometimes a Prepoſition, and ioyned both to the Accuſatiue & to the Ablatiue caſes. *Cooper.*

b *Portat præſibi, h.e. præportat ſibi*, or *præ, h.e. præſidium ſive cõmeatum ſibi. Lamb.* in *Plau. Venio aduorſum temperi, h.e. aduorſum Menechmum tempori, h.e. opportunè. Stockw.*

c The Engliſhes of our Prepoſitions are very defectiue, and would be carefully ſupplied.

are they then Prepositions?

A. No: they are then changed into Aduerbs: and so if they doe forme the degrees of Comparison.

Q. May those foure which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatiue case or an Ablatiue, as we will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which wee may vse at our pleasure.

*Q. How know you then when to ioyne them to the Accusatiue case; when to the Ablatiue?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue case, they will commonly haue an Accusatiue case: so for Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. When doth *in*, serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. When it hath the signe *to*, ioyned with the English: as, *in vrbem*, into the Citty. Or, when it is put for *Erga* towards, *contra*, against, or *ad* vnto. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

*Q. When doth *Sub* gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. When it is put for *Ad*, *per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifieth vnto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it gouernes an Ablatiue.

*Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *vltra* beyond. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

*Q. Haue you no moe Prepositions but these?

A. Yes: *b* These six; *Am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Doe these serue to any cases?

A. No: they serue onely to make Compound words; so that they are neuer found alone, but onely in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbs: as, *Prope*, *propiùs*, *proximè*.

b These haue commonly these significations or the like, which by vse in reading may easily be obserued; *Am* about *di* from, &c. *dis* asunder, *re* back or againe: *se* asunder: *con* together: *Sc q. seorsim. con, q. cum.*

Of an Interjection.

Q. WHat is your laſt part of ſpeech?
A. An Interjection?
Q. What is an Interjection?
A. A part of ſpeech, which ſignifieth ſome ſodaine affection, or paſsion of the minde, in an imperfect voyce.
Q. How many kindes of Interjections haue you?
A. So many as there are ſodaine paſsions or motions of the minde:] as, of mirth, ſorrow, dread and the like: as they are in my booke.
Q. Giue me the Engliſh of your Interjections; as you did of Aduerbs and Conjunctions.
A. They are imperfect voyces: and ſo haue no proper Engliſh words: yet we may Engliſh them thus, after our cuſtome of ſpeech.
Some be of mirth: as, *Euax* hey, *vah* hey-da.
Sorrow: as, *Heu* alas, *hei* ah alas.
Dread: as, *Atat* oh, or out-alas.
Marueling: as, *Papè* O marueious or ſtrange!
Diſdayning: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vah* ah.
Shunning: as, *Apage* get thee gone, or fie away.
Praiſing: as *Euge* O well done!
Scorning: as, *Hui* hoe, alas.
Exclamation: as *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.* Oh the faith of Gods and men.
Curſing: as, *Va* woe, *malum* in a miſchiefe.
Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he; ha, ha.*
Calling: as, *Eho, ho, ïo,* ho ſyrrah.
Silence: as, *Au, auh.*
Q. But are all Interjections ſuch imperfect voyces?
A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Euax, vah, &c.*
Q. What ſay you then of *malum*, ſignifying in a miſchiefe, is it not a perfect voyce?
A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a noune: and is onely then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to

expresse such a sodaine passion.

*Q. May not other perfect words also, bee made Interjections?

A. Yes: any part of speech may; but especially Nounes and Verbes, whensoeuer they are vsed to expresse these sodaine motions of the minde: as, *Infandum* a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all good fellowship, *Pery* alas, are made Interjections and vndeclined.

Q. May one word then be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes: being taken in a diuerse signification; or in a diuerse respect and consideration.

*Q. As how, for example?

A. As: *Cum* when, is an Aduerbe of Time; *Cum* seeing that, is a Conjunction Causal; *Cum* with, a Prepolition. And *cum* taken for this word *cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noune Substantiue and vndeclined.

*Q. It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noune Substantiue.

A. [a] Yes: when it it taken for the word it selfe, or, as for a word of Art.] As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noune Substantiue: as, *Bonum mane* good morrow. *Manè* is here declined, *Hoc manè innariabile*.

[a] Such words are Substantiues not properly, but *technicos* that is, artificially, or materially, as some Grammarians doe speake.

The Concords of the Latine speech.

Q. WE haue done vvith the Introduction of the Eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts seuerally, which is the first part of your Accidence: now wee are to come to the rules of Construction of the Eight parts of speech, called the English rules. What meane you by construction?

A. [b] The due ioyning, or right ordering & framing together of words in speech.] Or the right ioyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the naturall maner; or according to the reason & rule of Grammar.

Q. How many things are to be considered, for the right ioyning of words in Construction?

A. Two:

[b] That construction is to be accounted lawfull, which the most approued of the ancient Writers haue vsed both in writing and speaking.

[c] Construction is either simple and plaine, or figuratiue.

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words. 2. The gouerning of words.

* What meane you by Concords?

A. The agreements of words together, in some speciall Accidents or qualities: as in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

* Q. How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first between the Nominatiue case, & the Verbe.

The second, between the Substantiue and the Adjectiue.

The third, between the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

* Q. Why must these six so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake, and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden vp by the three stronger.

* Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three later: that is the Verbe, the Adjectiue and the Relatiue.

Q. What must the Verbe haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

Q. What the Adjectiue?

A. His Substantiue.

Q. What must the Relative haue?

A. His Antecedent.

Simple is that which followes the right and plaine manner of speaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as, *Magna pars Vulnerata.* Figuratiue which differeth from the same plaine manner: as *Magna pars vulnerata.*

The first Concord.

Q. WHat is then your first Concord?

A. Between the Nominatiue case & the Verbe.

Q. When an English is giuen to be made in Latine, what must you doe first?

A. Looke out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you haue moe Verbs then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verb?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes; three: first, if the Verb be of the Infinitiue Mood,

it

it cannot be the principall Verb. Secondly, if it haue before it a Relatiue: as, *that, whom, which*. Thirdly, if it haue before it a Conjunction: as, *vt* that, *cum* when, *si* if, and such others.

*Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these doe euer depend vpon some other Verbe, going before them in naturall and due order of speech.

*Q. Must not the same course be taken, when a Latine is to be construed, or turned into English?

A. Yes: the very same; I must likewise first seeke out the principall Verbe, and mark it carefully.

*Q. Why so?

A. Because that wil poine out the right Nominatiue case, which is that which agreeth with it, both in Number & Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you haue found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

Seeke out his Nominatiue case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *vvho* or *vvhat*, with the English of the Verbe; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. Giue me an example how.

A. *Venit ne Rex?* Doth the king come? If you aske here, who commeth, the answere is, the king; so the word *king*, is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. Must we alwaies thus seeke out the Nominatiue case?

A. Yes, in Verbs Personals: except the Verb be an Impersonall, which will haue no Nominatiue case.

Q. And where must your Nominatiue case be set, in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes: three. First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperatiue Moode. Thirdly, vvhen this signe *it*, or *there*, cometh before the English of

the

the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominatiue case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most vsually after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verb: as, *Amas tu* louest thou? or dost thou loue?

Q. And what case must your casuall worde bee, vvhich commeth next after the Verbe, & answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusatiue case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to bee construed withall] for then it must be such case, as the Verbe gouernes properly.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, vtere diligentia, &c.* Heere *placere* the Verbe gouernes properly *magistro* a Datiue case; and *vtere* gouernes *diligentia* & Ablatiue case, not an Accusatiue.

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his *a* Nominatiue case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominatiue case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Giue me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis.*

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

a Note that the Nominatiue cases of the first and second persons, as *Ego, tu, nos* & *vos* are seldom expressed but onely vnderstood, vnlesse it be for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some Persons, from all others: as *vos damnastis* you condemned & none other; or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es patronus*, you are [my] patrone, that is, you especially and above all other. [So also in Verbs whose signification belongs vnto men, the Nominatiue cases of the third Person are vsually vnderstood, as *Fertur, h.e. ille fertur*, he is reported. So *ferunt, h.e. homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbes whose action belongs to God or Nature, as *pluit*, it rayneth. *fulminat*, it thunders, that is, God or Nature raines or thunders. [Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbes which as these are sayd to be of an exempt signification, *viz.* whose action is not in the power of man or of any earthly creature, as *lucet* it is day, *Aduesperascit* it draweth towards euening.

Q. How are these to be applyed?

A. Thus; *Legit* the Verb is the singular Number, & third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominatiue case, which is the Singular Number, and third Person. And *negligitis* is the Plural Number, & second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominatiue case, which is also the Plurall Number, and second Person.

Q. Must the Verbe be alwaies the same Number and Person, that the Nominatiue case is?

A. No: For there are three exceptions, in the three rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominatiue cases Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are moe Nominatiues cases cõming together, with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them; though all the Nominatiues cases bee of the Singular Number, yet the Verbe must be the Plurall Number.

Q. But what if the Nominat. cases be of * diuers Persons, with which of them must the Verbe agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: It must agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominatiue case of the vvorthiest Person?

A. The Nominatiue case of the first Person, is more worthy then of the second; and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue cases of diuers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What mean you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominatiue case, vvhich goeth before the Verbe, or with that which commeth after the Verb; so that both the Nominatiue cases bee of one Person.

* *Is* and *ÿ* may be of all Persons as well as *idem*; by the figure *Evocation*, hauing *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*, vnderstood; as, *Agimus ÿ*, *ÿ poteramus esse pares*, &c. for *Nos ÿ agimus*, &c.

Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Heere note also that sometime the Infinitiue Mood of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule?

A. That not only a Casuall word is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitiue Mood, somtimes a whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

*Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with Cases.

Q. How can an Infinitiue Moode, or a whole sentence be the Nominatiue case to the Verb? Can any word be a Nominatiue case to the Verbe, but, onely a Noune Substantiue?

A. Yes: a Noune Substantiue, or whatsoeuer is put in the place of a Noune Substantiue; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noune Substantiue?

A. Like Substantiues of the Neuter Gender vndeclined: as, *Hoc nihil inuariabile*: so, *Hoc diluculò surgere inuariabile*.

*Q. May not a Relatiue bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reason of the Substantiue or Antecedent vnderstood with it, or in whose place it is put.

*Q. And may not an Adiectiue also bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: But then it must bee an Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantiue, standing for a Substantiue.

*Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe bee, when a whole sentence, or a peece of a sentence, are the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe bee referred, or haue respect but to one thing, it shall be the Singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it shall be the Plurall Number and third Person.

*Q. What if it bee a Noune of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noune signifying moe then one?

A. It may sometimes haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

*Q. How many things then may bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Sixe: first, a Casuall worde, which is either a Substantiue, or a Relatiue; or an Adiectiue standing for a Substantiue. Secondly, a vvhole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or peece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitiue Mood. Fiftly, an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselues, or whatsoeuer is put in stead of the Nominatiue case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitiue Moode, must it haue a Nominatiue case before it?

A. No: It must haue an Accusatiue case before it, in stead of a Nominatiue.

The second Concord.

Q. VVHat is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

Q. When you haue an Adiectiue, how will you finde out his Substantiue?

A. As I found out the Nominatiue case:] that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiectiue; and the word or wordes answering to the question, shall bee the Substantiue to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adiectiue agree with his Substantiue?

A. In three: in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adiectiue whether it be a Noune, Pronoune or Participle?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adiectiues by nature; except *Ego, tu, sui*: and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantiues as vvell as the Noune Adiectiues doe.

Q. Is your Adiectiue alwaies the same Case, Gender and Number, that the Substantiue is?

A. No,

A. No, not alwayes: for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my book name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantiues Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue comming between them, will haue an Adiectiue Plurall; which Adiectiue shall agree with the Substantiue of the most worthie Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantiue of the most worthie Gender?

A. The Substantiue of the Masculin Gender, is more worthy then the Substantiue of the Feminine; and the Substantiue of the Feminine more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwaies true?

A. Yea: except in thinges without life; I meane such as are not apt to haue life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter: as, *Arcus et calami sunt bona.*

*Q. Which is the second exception;

A. When an Adiectiue commeth betweene two Substantiues of diuers Genders, it may* indifferently accorde with either of them.

*Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantiue is not alwaies a Casuall word: but a whole sentence, a peece of a sentence, an Infinitiue Mood, an Aduerbe with a genitiue case, or any word put for it selfe, may be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

*Q. Why so?

A. Because all these things which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, may be likewise the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, and the Antecedent to the Relatiue.

*Q. What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adiectiue be, when any of these are his Substantiue?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantiue, is accounted to be.

*Q. What if the Adiectiue haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one peece of a sentence) what Gender and number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender and Singular Number.

*Q. What

* *Nunquam aequè ac modò paupertas mihi visum est onus et miserum & graue. Terent. paupertas visum onus.*

*Q. What if it haue respect to moe things then one?
A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

The third Concord.

Q. WHat is the third Concord?
A. Betweene the Anteecedent and the *a* Relatiue.

Q. *b* When you haue a Relatiue, what must you do to find out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who*, or *what*, to the English of the Relatiue; and the worde that answereth to the question is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

Q. In how many things doth the Relatiue agree vvith his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number and Person.

*Q. Is one Substantiue or Casuall word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relatiue?

A. No: all the same things may be the *c* Antecedent to the Relatiue, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, or the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall worde, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relatiue be?

A. If the Relatiue be referred but to one thing of those, except the casuall word, it must bee the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred to two things or moe of them, it must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

a By Relatiue in this place we vsually meane *Qui, quæ, quod*, with the cases & words comming of it.

b We may also note, that these Relatiues set downe in the Pronoune, as, *Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, qui*, are called Relatiues of Substance, because they haue relation to a Substance. Others are called Relatiues of Accident, because they haue relation to some accident; as to some quality, or quãtity, as *Qualis, quantus, cuius*, & other Interrogatiues.

c Obserue, that the proper Antecedent is not alwaies expressed: for sometimes a Relatiue and so sometimes a Noune Adjectiue haue for their Antecedent or Substantiue some Pronoune Primitiue included in the Pronoune Possessiue set downe, by that Rule in the Latine *Syntax*, *Aliquando Relatiuum*, &c. as *Laudauit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio præditum*. Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent the Primitiue *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is vnderstood. So the examples in the Construction of the Pronoune in the Latin *Syntax*, viz. *Hæc Possessiua Meus, tuus* &c.

A. A Re-

A. A Relatiue.

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Coniunction; which in Latine is called *quòd*, or *vt*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwaies needs be so made in Latine by *quòd*, or *vt*, signifying that?

A. No: we may oft-times elegantly leaue out both *d quod*, and *vt*, by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, and the Verbe into the Infinitiue moode.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming between them; what Number must the Relatiue be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relatiue agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthie Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to haue life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents bee of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relatiue be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti, quæ* the Relatiue is the Neuter Gender, though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

d Note for difference betweene *Quòd* and *vt*, that for the most part *Quod* signifieth Because or that, noting the Efficient cause: as *Quòd tu rediysti* because you haue returned. *vt*, to the end that, noting the *Finall cause*, or the effect: as *vt tu fabulam agas volo*. Or thus. That *Quòd* doth vsually signify simply, a thing done or to be done, *vt* the cause why it is done or to be done.

The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. How many chiefe rules are there to knowe vvhat Case the Relatiue must be of?

A. Two: when there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and &c. And when there commeth a Nominatiue case, &c.

Q. When in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominatiue case between the Relatiue & the Verb, what

what case must your Relatiue be?

A. The Nominatiue case to the Verbe; as it were a Noune Substantiue.

Q. But when there comes a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe; what Case must the Relatiue bee then?

A. Such Case as the Verbe will haue after him: that is, such Case as any Noune Substantiue should bee, being gouerned of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relatiue be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, as well as it may be the Nominatiue case to the Verb?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which haue their Cases, as the Relatiue hath?

a These are called Relatiues of Accident, as was sayd before.

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites: as, *a Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

Q. Doe Relatiues, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are gouerned, like as Substantiues, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these vsually, al come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other wordes, whereof they are gouerned.

b Despauterius hath this rule worthy to be obserued of scholars. *Quando Relatiue præcedens subdit, eodem ponatur casu quia verbo dantur ejdem. Præcedens h.e. Antecedens, subdis.i.e. subiungis.*

*Q. *b* Doth a Substantiue neuer stand before the worde whereof it is gouerned?

A. Yes: when a word is ioyned with it which goeth before by nature; as, a Relatiue, or an Interrogatiue, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis*; *librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is gouerned, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relatiue which goeth with it.

Q. But is the Relatiue alwaies gouerned of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is gouerned of what soeuer a Noune Substantiue may be gouerned of: as, somtimes of an Infinitiue Moode comming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my book: and in all things like vnto the Substantiue.

*Q. But how can you know of what word the Relatiue is gouerned?

gouerned?

A. By putting in ſtead of the Relatiue the ſame Caſe of *Hic, hæc, hoc*; and ſo conſtruing the ſentence.

*Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe then the worde which is put for the Relatiue, will in conſtruing follow the word which the Relatiue is gouerned of, as other parts of ſpeech doe.

*Q. Shew how in this ſentence; *Quæ nunc non eſt narrandi locus.*

A. Put *hæc* in ſtead of *quæ*, and then it will follow thus in conſtruing: *Nunc non eſt locus narrandi hæc*: ſo *quæ* is gouerned of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relatiue come between two Subſtantiues of diuerſe Genders, with which of them ſhall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the later, as will beſt ſerue to expreſſe the matter in hand; yea though they be of diuerſe Nũbers alſo. By the rule, *Relatiuum inter duo Antecedentia &c.*

Conſtructions of Nounes Subſtantiues.

Q. WE haue done with Conſtruction in the agreement of words: now we are to come to Conſtruction in gouerning of words. Where begin your rules for gouerning words?

A. At, When two Subſtantiues come together, &c.

Q. In what order doe theſe rules ſtand in your book?

A. In the order of the eight parts of ſpeech.

Q. Shew how.

A. Firſt, the Rules for Conſtruction of Nounes Subſtantiues, Secondly, of Nounes Adjectiues. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of Verbs Perſonals. Fiftly, of Gerunds. Sixtly, of Supines. Seauenthly, of all ſuch words as ſignifie Time, Space, betweene Place. Names of places. Eightly, of Verbes Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Aduerbes. The eleuenth, of Conjunctions. The twelfth, Pre-

positions. The thirteenth, Interjections.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominatiue case, if the word doe gouern a Nominatiue case. Secondly, for the Genitiue. Thirdly, for the Datiue. Fourthly, for the Accusatiue. Fiftly, for the Ablatiue.

*Q. Why doe you not mention any rules for the Vocatiue?

A. Because the Vocatiue is gouerned of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easily bee knowen; because whensoeuer wee call or speake to any Person or thing, we doe it in the Vocatiue case.

*Q. How then will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence to know why it is put in the Genitiue, Datiue, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

*Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place euery word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to giue euery word his proper signification in English.

*Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because euery case is commonly gouerned of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How will you then seek out the rule for the case, when you haue construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, & of what word it is gouerned. Secondly, what part of speech the word is, whereof it is gouerned, & of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

*Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitiue case after a Substantiue, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitiue case after the Substantiue: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

*Q. Shew mee this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtutis comes inuidia*. What must you doe first?

A. First

A. First I construe it, thus; *Inuidia* enuy [*est* is] *comes* a companion *virtutis* of virtue.

*Q. What case is *Comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue case, gouerned of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominatiue case after the Verb; that is, *Sum, forem, fio.*

*Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue case gouerned of the Substantiue *Comes* going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitiue case, after the Substantiue; When two Substantiues, &c.

*Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule; what order must you obserue in construing a sentence?

For this Rule see it more at large in the Grammar-schoole.

A. First, I must read distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

*Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such wordes as are written with great letters; except the first word of euery sentence, which is euer written with a great letter.

*Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocatiue case if ther be one, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

*Q. What next?

A. I must seek out the principall Verb, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruing to make it plaine.

*Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it, seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitiue Mood, or an Aduerbe.

*Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: which is commonly an Accusatiue case.

*Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order, first a Genitiue, secondly a Da-

tiue, laſtly, the Ablatiue.

Euery Schollar ſhould be able to repeat this Rule.

*Q. Giue me the ſumme of this rule briefly.

A. Firſt, I muſt reade my ſentence plainly to a ful point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I muſt take firſt a Vocatiue caſe, if there be one, or whatſoeuer is in ſtead of it, and that which depends of it to make it plaine. Thirdly, I muſt ſeek out the principal Verbe, and his Nominatiue caſe; and take firſt the Nominitiue caſe, or whatſoeuer is in ſteed of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plaine. Then the Verb with the Infinitiue Mood, or Aduerb. Next the Accuſatiue caſe, or ſuch caſe as the Verbe properly gouernes. Laſtly, all the other caſes in order: as, firſt, the Genitiue, ſecondly, the Datiue, after, the Ablatiue.

*Q. What if there be not all theſe kindes of words in a ſentence?

*A. Then I muſt take ſo many of them as are in the ſentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order euer to be kept?

b More ſhortly: It is oft altered by Interrogatiues, Relatiues, Partitiues, certaine Aduerbs and Coniunctions. See *Goclenius* his Analyſis. P. 9.

A. *b* It is often altered by words of exciting or ſtirring vp: as, by Interjections, Aduerbes of wiſhing, calling, ſhewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by ſome Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatiues, Indefinites, Partitiues, Relatiues: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotus*, &c. Laſtly, by ſuch words as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

Q. What words are thoſe?

A. Such as haue ſome other wordes depending vpon them in the later part of the ſentence; or are referred to ſomething going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *ſic*, *ſicut*, *ſicuti*; *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licèt*, *poſtquam*, *quam*, *quanquam*, *etſi*, *quamuis*, and the like.

*Q. Why is the order changed by theſe?

A. Becauſe theſe commonly goe before in a ſentence, beginning the ſentence.

*Q. But are there not ſome ſpeciall things to be obſerued in conſtruing?

Speciall things

A. Yes, theſe: firſt, to mark well the principall Verb, becauſe

cause it poynteth out the right Nominatiue case, and vsually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominatiue case be set before the Verbe; the Accusatiue after the Verbe; the Infinitaue Moode after another Moode; the Substantiue and Adjectiue bee construed together, except the one of them doe gouern some other word, or haue some word ioyned vnto it, or depending on it, to which it passeth the signification in a speciall manner; that the Preposition be ioyned with his case. to be obserued in construing.

Q. Well; to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantiues gouerne?

A. A Genitiue commonly; some an Ablatiue.

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Fiue.

Q. Name the beginnings of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantiues come together betokening, &c. 2. When the English of this word *Res*, is put with an Adjectiue, &c. 3. An Adjectiue in the Neuter Gender. 4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c. 5. *Opus* and *vsus*, when they be Latine for need.

L Q. *a* When two Substantiues come together betokening diuerse things, what case shall the later be?

The Genitiue.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis.*

Q. Which is your Genitiue case, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitiue case, gouerned of *facundia*; because it is the later of two Substantiues.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

A. * Yes: if the Sudstantiues belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

L a Sometimes this Genitue is turned into a Datiue; as, for *Pater vrbis*, wee say *Pater vrbi*. Sometimes it is turn'd into an Adjectiue Possessiue: as, for *Patris domus*, we say *Paterna domus*. Sometimes also it seemeth to be turned into an Ablat. with a Preposition: as, *Concrepuit a Glycerio ostium. Ostium a Glycerio* for *Glycerij*, vnlesse we will say *à Glycerio* for *post Glycerium*. Substantiues compounded with *con* hauing a Datiue case: as, *Contubernalis, commilito, conseruus &c.* may seeme to be referred most fitly to this rule, *Fit etiam &c. L** The first of the two Substantiues is oft vnderstood by a figure called *Eclipsis*: as, *Non videmus mantica quod in tergo est*, for *id mantica*, as in the Latine rules.

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you haue the English of the word *Res*, that is, *thing*, put with the Adjectiue, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the word *Res*; and put the Adjectiue in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantiue.

Q. If any Adjectiue in the Neuter Gender, bee put alone without a Substantiue; what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantiue; and so is said to be put Substantiuely, or for a Substantiue.

Q. What case will it haue when it is so put.

A. A Genitiue, as if it were a Substantiue.

Q. What case must Nounes bee put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noune Substantiue, or a Verbe Substantiue: as, after, *Sum forem*, or *fio*, &c?

a Verbals in *io* were wont to haue the same cases with the Verbs which they come of;

a A. In the Ablatiue, or in the Genitiue.

Q. b *Opus* and *vsus*, when they signifie need, what case must they haue?

A. An Ablatiue.

as to say, *Nihil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in ea re ceperis. Quid tibi nostactio est*, for *quid nos tangis. Lamb.* on *Plautus*. b *Puero opus est cibum. Plaut. Lectionis opus est. Fab.*

Constructions of Adiectiues.

The Genitiue case after the Adjectiue.

Q. How many generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitiue after the Adjectiue?

a So Adjectiues of care, dignity and other like: as, *Pauidus offensionum. Securitatis anxius. Securus amorum. Socors rerum ceterarum. Certus condemnationis.* So verbals in *ax*: as, *Audax ingenij.*

A. Fiue: Adjectiues that signifie desire, Nounes Partitiues, &c.

Q. What case will Adjectiues haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance or forgetting, and the like?

A. a Genitiue.

Q. Nounes

Q. Nounes Partitiues or taken partitiuely, with Interrogatiues, & certaine Nounes of Number, as these set downe in the booke, and the like; what case doe they require?

A. *b. l* A Genitiue.

Q. When you haue a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatiues, in what case must you answere?

A. In the same case wherein the Question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verbe must you answere;

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Cuius, cuia, cuium*: Secondly, if it bee asked by such a word, as may gouerne diuerse cases: Thirdly, if I must answere by one of these Pronoune Possessiues; *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.*

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree, being put as Nounes Partitiues (that is, hauing after them the English *of* or *among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, with this signe *than* or *by* after them, what case will they haue?

A. An Ablatiue.

b This Genitiue is a Genitiue plurall, or equall thereto, whereof the Nounes Partitiues haue their Gender expressly or included: as, *Quorum alter. Quisquam hominum. Aliquis familiæ.*

l These Nouns may gouerne other cases being vsed in other senses and meanings: as, *Primus ab Hercule. Nulli secundus.* And in the same sense haue in steed of the Genitiue an Ablatiue without a Preposition: as, for *Alter vestrum, alter è vobis.* To the end that wee may see the plaine construction of these and the Substantiue to the Adjectiue, we may commonly resolue them thus; by repeating again the Substantiue, or Substantiues in the same case that the Adjectiue is, or some other word vnderstood in the Substantiue if it be a Noune Collectiue: as, *Quisquis Deus deorum. Degeneres canes canum. Aliquis vir familiæ.* L The Comparatiue is commonly referred to two things alone; which are compared together: as, *Mauors fortior*, though sometimes to moe: as, *Apum adolescentiores.* The Superlatiue to moe, or to some Noune Collectiue, including moe: as *Iustissimus plebis.* * *Quam nemo omnium elegantius explicauit à Cicerone*, for *Ciceroue*, or *quàm Cicero.*

The Datiue case after the Adjectiue.

Q. WHat Adjectiues gouerne a Datiue Case?

A. *a* Adjectiues that betoken profit or disprofit.

a So *obuius, fidus, amicus, socius, idem omnibus* or *erga omnes: opportunus, inusitatus.*

fit; *L b* likeneſſe, vnlikeneſſe; pleaſure, ſubmitting, or belonging to any thing.

L Some Adjectiues ſignifying likeneſſe, &c. haue a Genit. as, *Par huius*, ſo *affinis, ſimilis, conſcius.* *L Communis, alienus, immunis*, may ſerue to diuerſe caſes. So *Natus, commodus, incommodus, vtilis inutilis, vehemens, aptus*, haue vſually a Datiue, and ſometimes an Accuſ. with a Prepoſition: as, *Natus gloriæ*, or *ad gloriam*.

Q. What other Adjectiues?

A. Of the Paſsiue ſignification in *bilis*; and Nounes Participials in *dus*.

The Accuſatiue caſe after the Adjectiues.

Q. WHat Adjectiues gouerne an Accuſatiue caſe?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth or thickneſſe of any thing, will haue an Accuſat. caſe of ſuch Nounes as ſignifie the meaſure of the length, breadth or thickneſſe.

b *Longus ſeptem pedes, longus ſeſquipede, longus pedum quinquagenum.*

Q. Doe they euer gouerne an Accuſatiue caſe?

A. No: *b* ſometimes an Ablatiue; and ſometimes a Genitiue.

The Ablatiue caſe after the Adjectiue.

Q. WHat Adjectiues gourne an Ablatiue caſe?

A. Adjectiues ſignifying fulneſſe, emptineſſe,

Inops ab amicis et exiſtimatione. Macte q. magis auctè virtute [eſto] Antiptoſis. a Hiſpania in omni frugum genere fœcunda. Iuſt. Fœcundum in frandes hominum genus. Sil.

Q. Doe theſe alwaies gouerne an (*a*) Ablatiue?

A. No: ſometimes a Genitiue, ſometime an Accuſ. or an Ablat. with a Prepoſition.

Q. What other Adjectiues gouerne an Ablatiue caſe?

A. (*b*) *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus*, and ſuch like.

b *Quid dignus fiem. Plau.*

Q. What may the Adjectiues, *dignus, indignus*, and *contentus*, haue inſteed of their Ablatiue caſe?

A. An Infinitiue Mood.

c Adjectiues of diuerſity: as, *Alter, alius, diuerſus*, haue an Ablat. with a Prepoſition, and ſometimes a Datiue. *d* The Subſt. ſignifying the cauſe why any thing is done, by the forme or manner of a thing after Adjectiues or Subſt. are put in the Abl. caſe: as, *Incuruus ſenectute. Parens natura. Præceptor conſiliis, Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.*

Con-

Constructions of Pronounes.

Q. WHat Cases doe Pronounes gouerne?

A. *a* None at all, properly.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronounes (These Genitiue cases of the Primitiues) teach?

A. It teacheth when to vse *Mei, tui, sui, nostri,* and *vestri,* the Genitiue cases of the Pronoune Primitiues, signifying of mee, of thee, &c. and when to vse *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester,* the Pronoune Possessiues, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must *Mei, tui,* b *sui,* the Genitiue cases of the Primitiues, be vsed?

A. When suffering or the passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer somthing, or to haue something done vnto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor* the loue *mei* of me; not meaning the loue which I haue, but the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of me.

Q. When must *meus, tuus, suus,* be vsed?

A. When doing or * possession is signified.

Q. When is that?

A When a person is meant to doe or possesse something: as, *ars tua,* thy Art or skill; that is that Art which thou hast?

Q. Where are *Nostrum* and *vestrum* vsed?

A. After Distributiues, Partitiues, Comparatiues, and Superlatiues.

Q. How are the Demonstratiues, *Hic, ille, iste,* distinguished?

A. Thus vsually; that *Hic* sheweth him who is next vnto me, *Ille* him who is next to you. *Iste* signifieth one remote

a The Possessiues *meus, tuus, suus noster & vester,* do seeme to receiue after the certaine Genitiue cases of Adiectiues referred for their Substantiues to the Genitiue cases of the Primitiues included in those Possessiues: as, *Ipsius, solius &c. Ex tuo ipsius animo, &c. ipsius,* is referred for his Substantiue to *tui* the Genitiue case of *Tu* included or vnderstood in *tuo*: which *tui* is gouerned of *animo*. See the Latine rule *Hæc possessiua* and the rest of the examples there.

b *Sui* & *suus* are *reciprocate,* that is, they haue relatiō or respect to that which went first before in the same sentēce: as *Petrus nimium admiratur se.* Se is referred to *Petrus.* we may commonly thus distinguish them from *is* or *eum* & *eius &c* because *sui* signifieth of himself, *suus* his owne, whereas *eum* signifieth him, *eius* of him, meaning not of himself but of some other person or thing. * *Quisnam à me pepulit tam grauiter fores? à me pro meas.*

from both. So wee vſe *Ille*, when we would ſet out a thing by the excellency of it: as *Alexander ille magnus*, that famous Alexander: But *iſte* is vſed when we ſpeake of a thing with contempt: as, *Iſtum æmulum*, this emulating companion.

Q. What are we to obſerue further concerning the vſe of *Hic* and *ille*, or *is*?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is cõmonly referred to the later & nearer of them, *viz.* that which was laſt ſpoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was firſt ſpoken of, though ſomtimes it be otherwiſe. See the Latin rule, *Hic et ille cum ad duo antepoſita, &c.*

Conſtruction of the Verbe; and firſt with the Nominatiue caſe.

Q. WHat Verbes haue a Nominatiue caſe after them?

A. (a) *Sum, forem, fio, exiſto*, and certaine Verbes paſſiues of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor*, and ſuch like.

Q. Will theſe euer haue a Nominatiue caſe after them?

A. No: but when they haue a Nomin. caſe before them.

Why ſo?

A. Becauſe they haue ſuch Caſe after them, as they haue before them.

Q. What if they haue an Accuſatiue caſe before them, as Infinitiue Moods haue commonly?

A. Then they muſt haue an Accuſatiue caſe after them, * and ſo hauing a Datiue before them, they haue a Datiue after them.

Q. What other Verbes haue ſuch Caſes after them, as they haue before them?

A. Verbs of Geſture.

Q. Which call you Verbs of Geſture?

a These Verbs are called Subſtantiues, either becauſe they ſignifie a ſubſiſtence or being, or the manner of ſubſiſtence. Or for that they ſubſiſt or ſerue to other Verbs in conjugating, or reſoluing them, as in euery Preterperfect and Preterplu. tenſe of Verbs in *or*, ſo in the Infinitiue Moods both Actiue & Paſſiue. Or finally, becauſe all other verbes are reſolued by them: as, *Lego, ſum legens*. All other Verbs are called Adjectiues. * *Quod ſcitus Romano licet eſſe Gaditanum, h. e. ciuem eſſe Gaditanum*: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Antipteſis*; ſo in many others. b They are called Verbs of Geſture, becauſe they ſignifie ſome ſpeciall geſture of the body: as, *Eo* I goe, *curro* I run, &c.

A. Verbes

A. Verbs of bodily mooving, going, resting, or doing.

Q. What is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Case; By this rule, And generally when the word that goeth, &c. So likewise Participles comming of Verbs Substantiues, and of the rest before: as, *Factus, habitus*: as, *Lectule delicijs facte beate meis.* Propertius.

The Genitiue case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbs require a Genitiue case after them?

A. The Verbe (*a*) *Sum*, when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty or guise. *L. b.*

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, must be the Nominatiue case, agreeing with the Substantiue going before, expressed or vnderstood; because they be Adjectiues.

What other Verbs require a Genitiue case?

A. Verbs that betoken to *c* esteem or regard.

Q. What Genitiue case?

A. A *d* Genitiue case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbs besides require a Genitiue case?

A. *e* Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or assoiling.

Q. What Genitiue case will they haue?

A. A Genitiue of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned or warned of.

a This Genitiue case after *Sum*, seemes rather to be gouerned of some Substantiue either set downe, though to be repeated again: as, *Hæc vestis est [vestis] patris, Pecus est [pecus] Melibæi*: or altogether vnderstood: as, *Officium, munus*, or the like: as, *Adolescentis est [viz. officium.] L. b* In *Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum, &c.* as, *Meum est*, the Substantiue *officium* seemes also to be vnderstood. Or other like words, or else they are put Substantiuely. *c* Verbes of esteeming are these, and the like; *Aestimo, pendo, facio, curo, respicio, consulo, &c. L. d Aestimo* may haue also an Ablat. case: as, *Aestimo magno [viz. pretio*, or the like.] *L. Aequi boni consulo; [h. e. æqui & boni valoris*, or *pretij.]* So *æqui boni facio* are peculiar phrases. *e* So all the Verbs taken in the same signification of accusing or condemning &c. as, *Perdo, appello, postulo arcesso, insimulo, defero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, vrgeo, plecto, alligo, obligo, astringo, teneor, cito, iudico, conuinco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prehendo deprehendo, purgo, commonefacio, interrogo, contemno, anquiro, doceo; commendo, miror vitupero*: as, *Commendo te pietatis; miror iustitiæ, vitupero negligentiæ.* Though in these [*causa*] or the like Noune may seem to be vnderstood. So *doceo de iniurijs.*

Q. May they haue no Case else of the crime or cause?

A. Yes: an Ablatiue case; and that most commonly without a Prepositiõ.

*Q. If *vterq;, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo*, or a Superlatiue degree signifying the crime or cause, be gouerned of any of these verbes, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue onely, as *Accusas furti*, an *stupri*, an *vtróq;* *sine de vtróq;*?

Q. May not these verbes haue also an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of the Person, which is accused, condemned or warned &c. or else such case as the Verbe properly gouerneth, as *Condemnare generum sceleris. Admonere alterum fortunæ.*

Q. May not *Misereor* and *miserescо* haue a Datiue case?

A. Yes, but more seldome.

*Q. What other Verbes yet require a Genitiue case?

A. (f) *Satago, misereor*, (g) *miserescо.*

Q. What Case doe *Reminiscor, obliuiscor, recordor* and *memini* require?

A. A Genitiue; and sometime an Accusatiue. Also *Memini* signifying I make mention, may haue an Ablatiue case with a Prepositiõ: as, *Memini de te.*

f *Satago de vi. i.e. anxius sum de vi. Aul. Gel.*

g *Indoleo, Miseror, aris*, signifieth Actiuely and hath an Accusatiue case.

Q. WHat Verbes require a Datiue case?

A. All sorts of Verbes which are put acquisitiuely?

Q. What is that, to be put *a* acquisitiuely?

A. To bee put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens haue such Verbes after them?

A. These tokens; *to* or *for*.

Q. What Verbes doe especially belong to the rule which haue thus a Datiue case?

A. *b* * Verbes which betoken, First, to profit or disprofit. Secõdly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fiftly, to command or shew. Sixtly, to trust. Seauenthly, to obey or to be against. Eightly, to threaten or bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds.

a *Subsidio dili. gentiam compara. re. h.e. ad subsidium: so habeo te ludibrio: istud habeo curæ, quæstui, prædæ, voluptati.* Hither belongs the eight case: as *It clamor cælo. i.e. in cælum.*

b * Sundry of these Verbes haue somtimes other cases.

pounds except *possum*, when they haue *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbes compounded with *Satis*, *benè* and *malè*. Eleuenthly, Verbes compounded with these Prepositions, *Pra*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*; except *praeo*, *praeuinco*, *praecedo*, *praecurro*, *praenertor*, which will haue an Accusatiue case.

Q. What Case will *e Sum* haue, when it is put for *habeo* to haue?

A. A Datiue.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominatiue case, and a Datiue; what Case may the Nominatiue be turned into?

A. Into the Datiue: so that *Sum* may in (such manner of speaking) haue a double Datiue case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* haue a double Datiue case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may haue a double Datiue case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Datiue case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Datiue case of the thing be resolued?

A. Either by the Nominatiue case whereof it is vsually made: as *Sum tibi præsidio. h.e. præsidium*, or an Accusat. case with a Preposition: as *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis .i.e. ad laudem.*

which is vsually by reason of the change of their signification: as *consulere alicui* to giue counsell to any one: & *consulere aliquem* to aske counsell of any one. Thus cõmonly the construction followeth the significatiõ. So *Nuncio tibi*, & sometimes *nuncio ad te. Plaut. Credere duarum rerum*, and *omnium rerum credere. Plaut. Ignosco, condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re*, or *hac de re. Dominari astris, dominari in suos, et dominari in omni re.* For *Tempero, moderor, refero, mitto, do*, as *do tibi literas* and *do ad te literas*, see the Latine rule *Dicimus Tempero, moderor.* (*e*) *Suppeto* to abound or be sufficient may haue a Datiue case, as *Est* for *habeo.*

The Accusatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbes require an Accusatiue case?

A. Verbes Transitiues.

Q. What Verbes are those?

A. All Actiues, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and haue no perfect sense in themselues.

Transitiua, quorum actio transit in rem aliam.

Q. Whereof may they haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Of the doer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of their owne signification. *d*

Q. Are there not some Verbs which will haue two Accusatiue cases?

A. Yes: Verbs of *a* asking, teaching, and *b* arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. *c* One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

d Verbs Neuters may also haue an Accusatiue case figuratiuely, that is, by some Trope or figure: as, by *Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche &c.* yet like as the Verbs Transitiues in whose place they are put: as, *Ardebat Alexis*, for *vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage*, or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quæ figurate*. a *Interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo*. *b Celo*. *c* One of the Accus. cases may be turned into the Ablatiue with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule.

The Ablatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbs will haue an Ablatiue case?

A. All Verbs require an *a* Ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherwith any thing is done, hauing this signe *with* put before it; or of the worde which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

Q. What case must the vvord which signifieth the price which any thing cost, be put into, after Verbs?

A. Into the *b* Ablatiue.

Q. Must it alwaies be the Ablatiue?

A. Yes: *c* except in these Genitiues, when they are put alone without Substantiues: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantiuis*,

a This Ablat. case may vsually be expreſt by one of these Prepositions, *per, præ, propter, ob* or *cum*: as, *Taceo metu h. e. præ metu*. They may also be knowen by Particles of asking: as, *Cur, quare, quomodo*: as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare virtutis amore*. L. The ablat. cases of the cause, or maner of doing, haue sometimes Prepositions ioyned vnto them. (*b*) *Vili, paulo, &c.* are oft put without Substantiues, and the Substantiue *pretio* or the like vnderstood: so *multo, panco, caro, immenso*. (*c*) Some Substantiues of price are also put in the Genitiue case gouerned of the word *pretio* vnderstood, or the like word: as, *centusis, decusis*, and *valeo* may sometimes haue an Accusatiue case: as, *valere denas aris*.

tantiùs, tantidem, quantiuis, quantilibet, quantiscunque.

*Q. What if these words be put with Substantiues? what Cases must they be then?

A. The Ablatiue; according to the Rule.

Q. What other wordes are vsed after Verbes of price, in stead of their Casuall words?

A. These Aduerbs, *Cariùs* more deare, *viliùs* more cheap, *meliùs* better, *peiùs* worse.

Q. What other Verbes require an Ablatiue case properly?

A. Verbs of *d e* plenty, scarseneſſe, filling, emptying, loading or vnloading.

Q. What other?

A. *Vtor*, f *fungor, potior, fruor, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior*: g *Metior, nitor, vescor, epulor, vino, glorior, superſedeo.*

Q. What Case will Verbs haue, which signifie *b* receiuing, distance, or taking away?

A. An Ablatiue case, with one of these Prepositions; *A, ab, è, ex*, or *de.*

Q. But may not this Ablatiue case be turned into a Datiue?

A. Yes; after Verbs of taking away, or distance.

Q. What Case will Verbes of comparing or exceeding haue?

A. An Ablatiue case.

Q. What Ablatiue case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding *i.*

Q. If a Noune or a Pronoune Substantiue, bee ioyned with a Participle, either expressed or vnderstood, and haue no other word whereof it may be gouerned; what case shall it be put into?

d So *Scateo, deficio, nitor, fraudo, abdico, as, cumulo, orbo, viduo, augeo, fastidio, dono, interdico, dico, as, opulento, as.*

L. e Sundry Verbs of plenty may haue a Genitiue: as, *Abundo, egeo, impleo, saturo, careo, participo.* Some an Ablat. with a Preposition, and sometime an Accusatiue.

(*f*) *Fungor, fruor, potior, &c.* haue sometimes other cases; some an Accusatiue, some a Genitiue.

g *Metior* ioyned with these Aduerbs, *benè, malè, melius, peius, optimè, pessimè* may haue an Ablatiue case with a Preposition. *h* So *disco, dimitto, amitto, summoueo, abigo, amoneo, redimo, relego, prohibeo, pro defendo, vindico, depello, refræno, retrabo, reprimo, arceo, reuoco, declino, abstineo, nascor.* *i* For the Ablatiue, Accusatiue, or Genitiue, after Verbs by the figure *Synecdoche*, see the Latine rules, *Verbis quibusdam additur &c. Quædam tamen efferuntur*; and the Rule in *Synecdoche, Per Synecd.*

A. The

A. The Ablatiue caſe abſolute.

Q. What meane you by abſolute?

Q. Without other gouernement.

Q. By what wordes may this Ablatiue caſe be reſolued?

A. By any of theſe words, *Dum, cum, quando, ſi, quanquam, poſtquam.*

Q. May not the ſame Verbe gouerne diuers caſes?

A. Yes, in a diuers reſpect, as *Dedit mihi veſtem pignori, te præſente, propria manu.*

Conſtructions of Verbes Paſsiues.

Reg. Verbes Neuter-Paſſiues ſignifying Paſſiuely haue the ſame conſtruction as Verbes Paſſiues: as, *vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio.*

Q. WHat Caſe will a Verbe Paſſiue haue after him?

A. An Ablatiue caſe of the dooer with a prepoſition, and ſometime a Datiue.

Q. What meane you by thoſe words of the Dooer?

A. Of the Perſon which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other caſes may verbes Paſsiues haue beſides the Ablatiue or Datiue of the dooer?

A. The ſame caſes that their Actiues haue: as, *Accuſaris à me furti &c.* Participles of Verbes Paſſiues, as of the Pretertenſe and future in *Dus*, haue vſually a Datiue caſe.

Q. What if the ſentence be made by the Verbe Actiue, in ſteed of the Paſsiue?

A. Then the Datiue or Ablatiue muſt bee turned into the Nominatiue, before the Verbe.

* Infinitiue moodes are ſometimes put by *Enallage* for the Preterimperf. tenſe: ſometimes they are put alone, hauing the former Verbe or Adiectiue vnderſtood by *Ellipſis*.

*Q. What are Infinitiue moodes vſually gouerned of?

A. Of certain Verbes and Adjectiues.

Gerunds.

*The Infinitiue Moode may be ſometymes put in ſteed of a Gerund.

Q. WHat Caſe will * Gerunds and Supines haue?

A. The ſame Caſe as the Verbes vvhich they come of.

The

The Gerund in *di*.

Q. WHen the English of the Infinitiue Mood Actiue, or of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, commeth after any of theſe Noune Subſtantiues, *Studium, cauſa &c.* what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the ſame Gerund in *di* be vſed after alſo?

A. After certaine Adjectiues.

* Gerunds in *di* may ſometimes haue a Genit. caſe Plurall in ſteed of the caſe which the Verbe gouerns

The Gerund in *do*.

Q. WHen you haue the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, with this ſigne * *of* or *with*, comming after a Noune Adjectiue; what muſt it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What elſe muſt be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe comming after a Subſtantiue, with this ſigne *in* or *by*, before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* vſed?

A. Either without a Prepoſition, or with one of theſe Prepoſitions; *à, ab, è, de, ex, cum, in*.

* So with any of theſe ſignes *In, with, through for, from*, or *by*.

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. IF you haue an Engliſh of the Infinitiue Moode, comming after a reaſon, & ſhewing a cauſe of that reaſon; what muſt it be put in?

A. It muſt be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* vſed after?

A. After one of theſe Prepoſitions; *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante*.

Q. If you haue this Engliſh *muſt* or *ought*, in a ſentence, vvhere it ſeemeth that the Latine ſhould bee made by the

Gerunds may be turned into Adjectiues Gerundiues.

Verb *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behooueth*; what may it be fitly put into?

The Gerund in *di* into the Genit. case. The Gerund in *do* into the Abl. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusatiue.

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, being set Impersonally, ioyned vnto it.

Q. What Case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case?

A. The Datiue.

Supines.

Q. WHat signification hath the first Supine?

A. * The Actiue, signifying to doe.

* The Supines *Venum* and *uptum* signifie Passiuely: as, *Do venum, do filiam nuptum* I giue my daughter to be maried. So in all Neuter Passiues & with the Infinitiue Mood *Iri*.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbes and Participles, which betoken mouing to a place.

Q. What signification hath the later Supine?

A. The signification of a Verbe Passiue.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitiue Moode Passiue; that we may say indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

Note that Poets vse to put the Infinitiue Mood for the first Supine. *Actum est, itum est, cessatum est*, seeme rather to be Impersonals of the Preteperfect tense, than Supines: like as, in *surgit cubitu, cedit venatu, cubitu, & venatu*, are rather to be taken for Nounes then Supines.

The Time.

Q. WHat Case must Nounes bee, which betoken part of time?

A. * Most commonly the Ablatiue; sometime the Accusatiue.

See peculiar kinds of speech concerning Time, in the Latine rule, *Dicimus autem in præsens diebus*.

* How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *when*.

Q. But what Case must Nounes be, which betoken continuall tearme of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Com-

A. Commonly the Accusatiue; sometime the Ablatiue.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signifie continuall terme of time?

By asking this question, How long.

Tertio vel ad tertiũ [diem] calendas, h. e. ante calendas.

So *In ante diem & ex ante diem Nonarum Ianuarij*, for *ex die &c.*

Space of Place.

Q. WHat Cases are Nounes put in, which signifie space, between place and place?

A. * Commonly in the Accusatiue; sometime in the Ablatiue.

* *Abest bidui, h. e. spacium vel spacio bidui.*

A Place.

Q. NOunes Appellatiues, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verbe signifying a motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition, or without?

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometime without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of a lesse place, as of a City or Towne, of the first or second Declension, and Singular number; what Case must it bee put in?

A. In the Genitiue.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitiue case?

A. These foure: *a Humi, domi, militiæ, belli.*

* Q. What Adjectiues may bee ioyned with these Genitiues, *Humi, domi, &c.*

A. Onely, *meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ.*

* Q. If any other Adjectiues be ioyned vnto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue.

a *Terræ* and *togæ* are vsed sometimes like *humi, domi.*

b Tully hath *Huius domi est mortuus*, and *Domi eius erat educatus.*

Q. But if the place, in or at which anything is done, be a proper name, of the third Declension, or Plural Number, in what case must it be put?

A. In the Datiue, or Ablatiue case.

Q. Is there no common Noune so put?

A. Yes; *Rus*: as, we say, *Ruri* or *rure*, at or in the countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some lesse place, as of a city or towne, & signifie to a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusatiue case, without a Preposition vsually.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. *Domus*, and *rus*.

Q. *From* a place or *by* a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablatiue case, without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes: onely *Domus* and *rus*; all other Nounes may haue Prepositions.

Impersonals.

Q. WHether haue Verbs Impersonals any Nominatiue before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

A. *It*, or *there*, commonly.

Q. But what if they haue neither of these signes before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the Nominatiue case, shall be such case as the Verbe Impersonal will haue after him.

Q. What cases will verbs Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitiue; some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue; some both an Accusatiue and a Genitiue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitiue case?

A. Three: * a *Interest*, *refert*, and *est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will

* *Interest* and *refert*, may be put with other cases, somtimes: as, *Interest ad laudem meam. Parua discrimine refert. Iuv. Interest q. in re est. Refert q. re fert. Hoc dominus ac pater interest; Interest* is here a Personall, signifying doth differ: as is *Dominus interest hoc, ac pater interest hoc*, by Zeugma.

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, and *cuia*, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: for these must be put in the Ablatiue case after *Interest* and *refert*. And *Est* hath commonly a Nominatiue: as, *Meum est, &c.*

Q. What Impersonals require a Datiue case?

b A. *Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit*; with other like, set downe in the Latine *Syntax*.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case onely?

A. Foure: *Delectat*; c *decet, iuuat, oportet*. And these three *Attinet, pertinet, spectat*, haue an Accusatiue with a Preposition.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitiue?

A. Six: *Pœnitet, tædet,* * *miseret, miserescit, piget*, and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voyce *d* if they bee formed of Verbs Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbs Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person haue all Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voyce, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbs Passiues haue: that is, an Ablatiue with a Preposition, or sometimes a Datiue of the Dooer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is vnderstood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verb being a Verb Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter, may be fitly changed into the Impersonall in *tur*.

L. Q. May not Impersonalls be changed into Personals?

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Vterum dolet. arbusta iuuant.*

b So *certum est, confert, competit, conducit, displicet, dolet, euenit, nocet, obest, præstat, stat, restat, benefit, malefit, satisfit, superest.*

c *Decet vobis* is a Grecisme, because we say, πρέπει ὑμῖν.

* *Latet, fallit, fugit*, may thus haue an Accus. case: as, *me latet. Menedemi vicem me miseret. Ter.*

d This is besides the case of the Dooer. So all Verbs Passiues haue the same case of the thing with the Actiues.

Construction of Participles.

Q. WHat cases doe Participles gouerne?

A. a Such case as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many waies?

A. Foure.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voyce of a Participle is construed with an other case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, vvith vvhich the Verbe that it commeth of cannot bee compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are thus changed into Nounes, what are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. What cases do Participles gouerne, when they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitiue case?

A. *Exosus, perosus, pertasus*, are excepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. Why?

A. Beeause though they seeme to bee Participles of the Passiue voyce: yet they commonly haue the Actiue signification, and doe gouerne an Accusatiue case.

* Q. Haue they not alwaies so?

A. No: *Exosus*, and *perosus*, doe sometimes signifie Passiuely, and haue then a Datiue case: as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

a Yet, Participles of verbs Substantiues, & of verbs of calling & the like haue commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salue primus omnium parens patriæ appellate. Quæ futuræ bonus & doctus*, though we may make it by *Antiptosis*.

* These Participles, *Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, haue properly an Ablat. case.

Con-

Construction of Aduerbs.

Q. VVHat Cases doe Aduerbs gouerne?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Genitiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue.

Q. What Aduerbs require a Nominatiue?

A. *En* and *ecce*, when they are Aduerbs of shewing haue commonly a Nominatiue, though sometimes an Accusatiue: but if they signifie vpbraiding, or reproaching, or disgracing any thing, they haue onely an Accusatiue.

Q. * What Aduerbs require a Genitiue?

A. *a* Aduerbs of Quantity, time and place.

Q. What Aduerbs gouerne a Datiue case?

A. Certain Aduerbs deriued of Nounes Adiectiues, which require a Datiue case: as, (*b*) *Obuiam* deriued of *obuius*, *similiter* of *similis*.

Q. Haue you not some Datiue cases of Nounes Substantiues, which are vsed Aduerbially; that is, made Aduerbs?

A. Yes: *Temperi*, *luci*, *vesperi*.

Q. What Aduerbs require an Accusatiue case?

A. Certaine which come of *c* Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue Case: as, * *propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many waies may Prepositions bee changed into Aduerbs?

A. Two: First, vvhen they are set alone without their case: Secondly, vvhen they doe forme all degrees of Comparison.

Q. What case will Aduerbs of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree haue?

A. Such Cases as Comparatiues and Superlatiues haue vsually.

* In *vbi gentis* & *quo terrarum*, *Gentium* and *terrarum* seem to be put for elegancy, chiefly: as, in *minimè gentium*. *a Instar* also may either be vsed as an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case, or else as a Noune vndeclined, with *ad* expressed or vnderstood: as, *instar montis*, *ad instar castrorum*. (*b*) *Venit aduersum mihi*. * *Propius stabulis*, for *propius à stabulis*. c *Clanculum patres*. *Plaut*. *Clãculum* & *clàm*, gouerning an Ablatiue, and sometime an Accusatiue: as, *clam virum*. *Plaut*. Ended Aduerbially signifying Appoint thou, will haue an Accusatiue case.

Con-

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. WHat Cases doe Conjunctions gouerne?

A. They gouerne *a* none, but couple like cases.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. They ioyne together words in the same case.

Q. What Conjunctions doe couple like cases?

A. All Copulatiues, Disjunctiues, and these foure, *quàm, nisi, præterquam, an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple diuerse cases?

A. Yes: in regard of of a diuerse construction.

Q. Doe Conjunctions Copulatiues and Disjunctiues couple no thing else but cases?

A. Yes: they commonly ioyne together like *b* Moodes and Tenses.

Q. May they not ioyne together diuerse Tenses?

A. Yes: sometimes.

a *Ergo* being put for *causâ* may haue a Genit. case: as, *Illius ergô venimus*, not properly.

b For Moods to be ioyned to Aduerbs and Conjunctions, because they are many and very necessary to be knowne, cause the scholars to learn the Latine rules beginning at *Quibus verborum modis*, and to be perfect in them.

Construction of Prepositions.

a Q. IS the Preposition *in*, alwaies set downe with his case?

A. No: it is sometimes vnderstood, and yet the word put in the Ablatiue case, as well as if the Preposition were set downe.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft vnderstood also, as well as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. What cases doe Verbs require, which are compounded with Prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with, that it, the same case which their Preposition requires. And oft times Verbs compounded with *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in*, haue the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly: as, *Abstinuerunt a viris.*

a For the gouernement of Prepositions see before in the Prepositiõ.

Abdicauit se pratura. Cic. *Appulit terram.*

Con-

Construction of Interjections.

Q. WHat Cases doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue, some a Vocatiue.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominatiue case?

A. (*a*) *O*.

Q. What a Datiue?

A. b *Hei*, and *Veh* or *va*.

Q. What an *c* Accusatiue?

A. d *Heu* and *proh*.

Q. What a Vocatiue?

A. *Proh*, and sometimes *Ah*, *ohe*, and *heu*.

*Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without case?

A. Yes: often.

a *Vah* hath also a Nominatiue.

b *Hei* is found both with a Nominat. and a Vocatiue also.

c *Hem astutias. Ter. Hem tibi voluptatem.* So *Apage* and *eheu*.

d *Heu* and *proh* may sometime haue a Nominatiue case.

For the figuratiue construction differing from these rules, see the rules De figuris, *after the end of the Latin Syntax: and more breefly in* Mr. Farnabees Tropes *and* figures.

THE POSING OF THE Rules, called *Propria quæ Maribus.*

Generall rules of proper Names, and first of proper Masculines.

Q. How can you knowe vvhat Gender a Noune is of?

A. I haue certaine rules at *Propria quæ maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nounes.

Q. How can you know by these rules?

A. First, I must look according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantiue or an Adjectiue: If it be a Substantiue, I haue my rule between *Propria quæ maribus*, and *Adiectiua vnam, &c.*

Q. If it be a Substantiue, what must you look for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common, called an Appellatiue.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what must you look for then?

A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that is, to the hee, or shee.

Q. If it be a Proper name belonging to the male kinde, what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Proper names belonging to the male kinde, [or vvhich vvere wont to goe vnder the names of hees] are the

the Masculine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Masculines haue you belonging to that Rule?

A. Fiue: Names of heathenish Gods, men, *floods, moneths, windes.

* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe,* are Greek words, and names of standing ponds or fennes, not riuers, and so are of the feminine Gender. * *Albula pota Deo; aqua* is vnderstood by *Synthesis.* So *tepidum Iader; flumen* is vnderstood: or else it is the Neuter, because it is a barbarous word vndeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. IF it bee a proper name, belonging to the female kinde, or shees; what Gender must it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria fœmineum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going vnder the names of shees] are the feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Feminines haue you belonging to that rule?

A. Fiue: Names of Goddesses, women, cities, countries, Ilands.

a *Abidos* is a Greek word, and thought to be the name of a streight or narrow sea: or if a towne, it is to be referred to *Masculo Sulmo, Agragas.*

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all; except two of the Masculine: as, (a) *Sulmo* & *Agragas.* Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos, Tybur, Præneste:* And one both Masculine and Neuter: as, *Anxur.*

Q. Where is your rule for those which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quædam.*

Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. BVt if your Noune be none of these Proper names, but some Appellatiue or common name: how must you finde the Rule?

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast,

or fish, or some other more common name; all which haue their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellatiua arborum erunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the feminine Gender: except *spinus* and *oleaster* of the Masculine; and *Siler, suber, thus, robur* and *acer* of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. WHere is the Rule for birds, beasts and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, & fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes?

A. *Omne quod exit in um.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantiues proper or common, ending in *um*, are the *a* Neuter Gender: so is euery Substantiue vndeclined.

*Q. Are all Substantiues ending in *um*, the Neut. Gender?

A. All, but names of men & *b* women: according to that rule of *Despanterius*; *Vm neutrũ pones, hominũ si propria tolles.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitiue case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Dicta Epicœna quibus, &c.* And, *Nam genus hîc semper dignoscitur ex Genitiue.*

Q. How by the Genitiue case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as we may tearme it more easily, long, or short.

Q. When is a Noune said to increase?

A. When it hath most syllables in the Genitiue case, then in

a So *Londinum, Eboracum, Brũduſium* are Neuters.

(*b*) *Glycerium Philotium, Phanium*, being proper names of women and made Latine words, are the feminine Gender though they come of Greek Appellatiues which are the Neut.

in the Nominatiue: as, *virtus virtutis.*

Q. How many ſpecial rules haue you to know the Gender, by the increaſing, or not increaſing of the Genitiue caſe?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The firſt is, *Nomen non creſcens Genitiue.*

The ſecond: *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitiui ſyllaba acuta ſonet, &c.*

The third: *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitiui ſit grauis, &c.*

The firſt ſpeciall Rule.

Q. WHat is the meaning of your firſt ſpecial Rule, *Nomen non creſcens?*

A. Euery Noune Subſtantiue common, not *a* increaſing in the Genitiue caſe *b* ſingular, is the feminine Gender; except thoſe excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many ſorts haue you excepted?

A. Some of the Maſculine Gender, ſome of the Neuter, ſome of the Doubtfull, ſome of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules haue you of Maſculines excepted, not increaſing?

A. Four: 1. *Maſcula nomina in* a, *&c.* 2. *Maſcula Gracorũ, &c.* 3. *Maſcula item verres.* 4. *Maſcula in er, ſeu venter.*

Q. What meane you by *Maſcula nomina in* a *dicuntur, &c?*

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Maſculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, æ*, a ſcribe or a ſcriuener.

Q. What is the meaning of the ſecond Rule? *Maſcula Græcorum, &c?*

A. All Nounes of the *c* firſt Declenſion in Greeke being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es*, or *a*, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, æ, hic Athletes, æ*, or *athleta, æ, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule? *Maſcula item verres?*

a *Aulãi, aurãi*, and the like do not increaſe properly, but by changing & reſoluing the dipthong *æ* into *ãi* after the old maner.

b This not increaſing is meant of the Genit. ſingular onely, not Plurall.

c Some few are excepted: as, *Charta, Margarita, Cataracta, Catapulta*, which are of the feminine. *Stockwood,*

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, natalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Masculina in er, seu venter, &c?*

A. Nounes Substantiues ending in *er, os*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris, hic logos gi, hic annus i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes: *Fœminei Generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er, os*, and (*d*) *us*, are the feminine Gender, excepted from *Masculina in er, &c.* as, *Hac mater matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, comming of Greek words in *os*: as, *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kinde in *us*, comming of feminines in Greek.

(*d*) *Annus* for an old woman is sometimes found to make *anni* in the Genitiue case singular, as if it were of the third declension, after the old manner.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noune ending in *e*, hauing *is* in the Genitiue case; and euery Noune ending in *on*, or in *um*, (*e*) not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoëthes, virus, pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

(*e*) *Iusturandum* doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable; but only in the first wherewith it is compounded.

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfuls not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa, dama, &c.* so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitiue case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule;

A. Euery compound Noune ending in *a*, beeing deriued of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as *Graiugena*, being deriued of the Verbe *Gigno, &c.* so are *senex, auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. WHat is your second speciall Rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noune Substantiue common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitiue case, is the feminine Gender; except those excepted in the rules following.

Q. What meane you by that, To increase sharp or long?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, of the Genitiue case increasing, to be lifted vp in pronouncing, or to be pronoũced long: as, *Virtus virtútis.*

So *dos dotis*: *cos cotis*: *res rei*: *spes spei*. *Dote fero* in *Plaut.* seemeth to be falsе printed; *fero* for *fera* or *ferè*.

Q. How many chiefe exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some wordes of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common, are excepted.

Q. How many rules haue you of acute or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three: 1. *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Mascula, in er, or, & os.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c.*

A. These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sal, sol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, being of moe syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitiue case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Acarnan, ânis.* So all such wordes ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily thing: as, *Leo, curculio.* So also *senio, sermo, sermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third rule, *Mascula in er, or, & os, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or* & *os*, increasing sharp or long, are the Masculine Gender; as, *crater, conditor, heros, ois.*

So

So *Sextans. Quadrans. Triens.* of *As*

Quincũx. Septunx. Deunx. Dextans. vncia. As.

So all other words in that rule, and many ending in *dens*: as, *hidens*, with words compounded of *As, assis*: as *Dodrans, semis, semissis, &c.*

Q. Haue you no exception from these two last rules?

A. Yes: there are foure words except, which are of the feminine Gender (as, *Syren, mulier, soror, vxor*) by *Sunt muliebre genus syren, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe or long?

A. *Sunt Neutralia & hæc monosyllaba, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharp or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel, fel.* Also all words of moe syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long: as, *Capital, ális, laquear, &c.* Only, *Halec* is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as, *Hæc vel hoc halec.*

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia hæc, python, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharp are the Doubtfull Gender: as, *Python, scrobs, &c.* So *stirps* for a stump of a tree, & *calx* for a heele. Also *dies* a day; except that *dies* is onely the Masculine Gender, in the Plurall Number.

Q. Where is the rule of sharp or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune parens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words increasing sharp, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens, author, &c.* And so the compounds of *frons*: as, *bifrons*; with *custos* and the rest of the rule.

The third and last speciall Rule.

Q. Giue me your third speciall Rule.

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui sit gravis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Euery Noune Substantiue Common, increasing flat

or

or ſhort in the Genitiue caſe, is the Maſculine Gender.

Q. What meane you by that, To increaſe flat?

A. To haue the laſt ſyllable, but one, preſſed downe flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, ſanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: ſome Feminines are excepted, ſome Neuters, ſome Doubtfuls, ſome Commons.

Q. How many rules haue you of Feminines encreaſing ſhort?

Two: *Fœminei Generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon in do*; And *Græcula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the firſt rule, *Fœminei generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon, &c?*

A. Euery Noune of moe ſyllables then two, ending in (a) *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitiue caſe (as, *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as, *compago, compaginis*) if they increaſe ſhort, are the Femine Gender: ſo are *virgo, grando*, and the reſt of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of the ſecond rule, *Græcula* in *as vel in is*, &c.

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*, if they be made of Greek words, & increaſing ſhort in the Genitiue caſe, are the feminine Gender: as, *Lampas lampadis, iaſpis iaſpidis.* So *pecus, udis, forfex, cis, ſupellex, ilis* (b) and the reſt of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of ſhort Neuters?

A. *Eſt neutrale genus*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, ſignifying a thing without life, if they increaſe ſhort are the Neuter Gender.] So all ſuch Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *iubar*, in *ur*, as *iecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *put*, as *occiput*: Except *pecten* and *furfur*; which are the Maſculine. And ſo all the reſt of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadauer, verber*, (c) *iter*, &c. and *pecus*, making *pecoris.*

Q. Giue the rule of ſhort Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſhort are the Doubtfull Gender:

(a) *Cupido* for a greedy deſire is ſometimes vſed in the Maſculine Gender; as, *Auri cæcus cupido*: ſo when there is alluſion to *Cupid.*

(b) *Mulier* may better be referred to this rule, becauſe it commonly increaſeth ſhort; and may be ioyned to the end of the rule thus; *Et mulier, namque hæc melius ſub claſſe locatur*

(c) *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitiue, of an old word *itiner. Spinther* a tache or claſp, may be referred hither, being of the Neuter.

der: as, *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Giue the rule, of short Commons.

A. *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. These words are the Common of two, increasing short: as, (d) *vigil vigilis, &c.*

(d) *Homo* and *nemo* are sometimes found in the feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem peperisse hic. Quia homo natus erat*, Cicero. *Nec vox hominem sonat: ô Dea certè.* Virg.

The generall Rule of Adjectiues.

Q. WHere begins your rule for Adjectiues?

A. *Adiectiua vnam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Fiue. 1. For all Adiectiues of one termination like *fœlix*. 2. for al of two terminations like *Tristis*. 3. for all of three terminations like *bonus*. 4. for Adiectiues declined but with two Articles like Substantiues. 5. for Adiectiues of proper declining.

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of one termination like *Fœlix*.

A. *Adiectiua vnam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. In Adiectiues hauing but onely one word or termination in the Nominatiue case, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hæc & hoc fœlix.*

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of two terminations like *Tristis*.

A. *Sub gemina si voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue two wordes or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *omnis* and *omne*; the first word as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine & the Feminine, the second as *omne* is the Neuter: as, *hic & hæc omnis & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adiectiues of three terminations, like *bonus, a, um*?

A. *At*

A. *At ſit tres variant voces, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue three words or terminations in the Nominatiue caſe, as *Sacer, ſacra, ſacrum*; the firſt as *Sacer* is the Maſculine, the ſecond as *ſacra* is the Feminine, the third as *ſacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe Adiectiues, which are declined like Subſtantiues, with two Articles onely?

A. *At ſunt, quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Adiectiues are almoſt Subſtantiues by declining, yet Adiectiues by nature and vſe: as, *Hic et hæc pauper, Gen. huius pauperis*: ſo *puber*, and the reſt.

Q. But may not ſome of theſe bee found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes: * ſometimes; but more ſeldome.

Q. Giue your rule for thoſe which haue a ſpeciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hæc proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words haue a ſpeciall declining, differing ſomewhat from all examples in in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus: *Hic campeſter, hæc campeſtris, hoc campeſtre*: or *hic & hæc campeſtris, & hoc campeſtre. Gen. huius campeſtris.* In the reſt of the caſes they are declined like *triſtis.*

Q. What is the meaning of the laſt rule, *Sunt quæ deficiunt, &c?*

A. That there are certain other Adiectiues which are Defectiues: which ſhall bee ſpoken of in an other place, vvith ſome others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclits.

* *Dives opus, ſoſpes depoſitum, pauperis tugurij, vbere ſolo, &c.*

POSING OF THE Rules of the Heteroclits, called commonly, *Quæ Genus.*

Q. HAue you not some other Nounes, of an other kinde of declining then these?

A. Yes: we haue sundry, in the rules vvhich vvee call *Quæ Genus.*

Q. What are those Nounes tearmed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What meane you by Heteroclits?

A. Nounes of an other manner of declining; that is, Nounes declined otherwise then the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kinds are there of them?

A. Three: *Variantia genus, defectiua, redundantia*: that is, such as change their Gender or Declining: Secondly, such as want some Case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue ouermuch in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Quæ genus.*

Q. Shew me how.

A. First these words, *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, doe note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quæcunque nouato ritu deficiunt*, doe signifie the defectiues. Thirdly, these words, *superántue*, do signifie those which redound or haue too much.

Heteroclits varying their Gender.

Q. WHere begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hæc genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts haue you of these?

A Sixe; set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixtly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

A. (a) *Pergamus infœlix, &c. Singula fœmineis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

a *Hoc Pergamŏ* is a Greeke word, *Pergamŭ* is found in *Plautus* in the Neuter. *Stockw.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *Pergamus* and *Supellex* are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hæc Pergamus, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hæc pergama, horum pergamorum*, so *hæc supellex: Plur. hæc supellectilia.*

Q. Giue your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These foure words, *Rastrum, frænum, filum*, and *Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum, Plur. hi rastri vel hæc rastra, &c.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed addi: Masculadumtaxat cœlos, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender, in the singular Number, and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cœlum, Plural. hi cœli tantùm:* so *hoc Argos, Plural. hi Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc Epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum,* are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onelie in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender, in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Iuuenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue mee the rule for Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight wordes are Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Menalus, Dyndimus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tenarus, Masicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the rule of Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibilus, iocus, locus, Auernus,* are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectiues.

Q. WHere begin your rules for the Heteroclits, called Defectiues.

A. *Qua*

A. *Quæ sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of Nounes following, are lame [or defectiue] in Number, or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the seuerall sorts of Defectiues, as they are sette downe in your Booke, before the rules or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Vocatiue case: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular, Feminines wanting the Singular, Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. WHich are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as haue no seuerall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Quæ nullum variant casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue no case, & are therefore called Aptots: As, (*a*) *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: so, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as *Cornu, genu*, In *i*, as *Gummi, frugi*: So also *Tempe, tot, quot*; and all numbers, from three to a hundred.

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes; *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the Singular Number vndeclined. (*b*) *Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall vndeclined. (*c*) *Tempe* of the Plurall vndeclined. *Tot, quot*, & all numbers from three to a hundred (as *d Quatuor, quinque*, &c.) are the Plurall number vndeclined.

a Frit, the light corne in the toppe of the eare; *Git*, the herbe *Nigella Romana*; *Tax*, a yerk or sound of a lash, or of a whip, are also Aptots.

b Pondo is vsed both in the Singular and Plurall. *c Tempe* is the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the first Declension of the Contracts in Greeke, as *Teichea, Teiche*; so it makes e long in the rule *Sic Tempe, tot quot, &c.* as *Thessala Tempe*. *d Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases vndeclined, as *duo* in Greeke.

Q. Are

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, & the rest of the Singular nũber?

A. *Sing. Hoc Fas inuariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu*.

A. *Hoc cornu inuariabile in Sing. Plur. Hac cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. *Plur. Hac Tempe inuariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, & those of the Plu. Number?

This is the vsuall manner.

A. *Plur. Tot inuariabile*: or, *Hi, hæ, et hæc Tot inuari*: so *Hi, hæ, & hæc quatuor inuar. &c.*

Monoptots.

Q. WHich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found only in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

Q. Giue your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Estque Monoptoton, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words (*a*) *Noctu, natu, iussu, iniussu, astu, promptu, permissu*, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Astu* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inficias* is found only in the Accusatiue case Plurall.

a Noctu is found of the feminine Gender for *nocte*.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. *Ablat. Noctu*; so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inficias*.

A. *Accus. has inficias.*

Diptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such as haue but two cases.

Q. Giue

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. These words haue but onely two cases in the singular number, *fors, forte, sponte, plus, pluris, ingeris ingere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice.* These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetiæ suppetias.*

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus* and *ingere.*

Q. Giue the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Triptots?

A. Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words, (*a*) *precis* and *opis*, haue but three cases in the Sing. number: as, *precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope: frugis* and *ditionis*, want onely the Nominatiue, & Vocatiue; and *vis* commonly wanteth the Datiue: but they all haue the Plurall number whole.

(*a*) *Terence* hath *preci* in the Datiue. *Nihil est preci loci relictum. Vis* is seldome read in the Datiue.

Q. Giue your Rule for those which want the Vocat. case.

A. *Qua referunt, vt qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinite, and all Pronounes, besides *tu, meus, noster* and *nostras*, doe lack the Vocatiue case.

Q. Giue your Rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: All Proper names, names of graine [or corne] weights, hearbs, moist things, metalls, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not Proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes: Or when there are moe of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, when *Catones* are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was; *Decij* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was; *Macenates* put for worthy Noble men, such as *Macenas* was, then they are in the Plurall Number. Or as, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Giue the rule for this exception.

A. *Est vbi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These somtimes haue the Plurall Number, somtimes they want it.

Q. Giue your rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. **Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

* *Hordea.* This rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, thus*, haue onely three cases in the Plurall Number: that is, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue.

Q. Decline *Hordeum.*

A. Sing. *Nom. hoc hordeum, Gen. huius hordei.* Plur. *Nom. hæc hordea, Accus. hordea, Voc. hordea.*

Q. Giue your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hes-*

A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, sanguis, æther,* & *neme* (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

* Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldome read in the Genitiue, or Vocatiue: according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Nemo caret Genito, quinto, numeróque secundo*: *Nemo* wants the Genitiue, and Vocatiue Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue your rule of Feminines, vvanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Fœminei generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Feminines do cõmmonly want the Plural Number; *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senecta, iuuentus.* But *Soboles* & *labes* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiue and Vocatiue in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fift Declension; except *res, species, facies, acies,* and *dies,* which haue the Plurall Number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, inuidia, sapientia, desidia,* and many other words like.

Q. Giue your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plurall Number, *Delicium, senium, lathum, cœnum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, iustitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, halec, gelu, solium, inbar.*

Halec as it is the Feminine hath *halêcis.* Hor.

Q. Giue me your Rules of Maſculines vvanting the Singular Number?

A. *Maſcula ſunt tantùm, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Theſe Maſculines do want the Singular Number; *Manes, maiores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menſes*, being taken for an iſſue of blood, *lemures, faſti, minores, natales, penates*; with certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as, *Gabij, Locri*, and the like.

Q. Giue your rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hæc ſunt fœminei generis, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Theſe Feminines want the Singular Number; *Exuvia, phalera*, and ſo the reſt. So *plaga* ſignifying nets, with *valua, diuitiæ, nuptiæ, lactes*, and names of Cities which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Thebæ, Athenæ*, and the like.

Q. Giue your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rarius hæc primo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. Theſe Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mœnia, teſqua, præcordia, luſtra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, caſtra, inſta, ſponſalia, roſtra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*, alſo the feaſts of the heatheniſh Gods: as, *Bacchanalia* and the like.

Heteroclits, called *Redundantia.*

Q. Giue yous Rules for thoſe words which redound, or which haue more in declining then Nounes haue commonly.

A. *Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules haue you of them?

A. Fiue. Firſt, of ſuch words as are of diuerſe terminati-

ons,

ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, such as haue two Accusatiue cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuerse terminations, and some of them diuerse declinings in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second declension. Fiftly, Adjectiues of diuerse terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations, Declining and Gender?

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantiues haue diuerse Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *hic tonitrus hoc tonitru, hic clypeus hoc clypeum, hic baculus hoc baculum, hic sensus hoc sensum, hic tignus hoc tignum; hoc tapetum ti, hoc tapete tis*, and *hic tapes êtis; hic punctus hoc punctum, hoc sinapi inuariabile, hæc sinapis, hic sinus hoc sinum, hæc menda hoc mendum, hic viscus hoc viscum, hoc cornu inuariabile, hoc cornũ* and *hic cornus, hic euentus hoc euentum*, * and many other like vnto them.

* As *Rete* & *retis, perduellus* & *perduellis, pecus udis*, and *pecus oris*, and *pecu, inuariabile: Fames, is* and *ei, artus, us*, and *artu, inuariabile, artua, uum*, in the Plural. *Problema* and *problematum, dogma, schema, thema: Schema, atis*, and *schema, æ* so *pascha, atis*, and *pascha, æ: Iuger*, and *iugerum, i*, and *Iuger, is*, and *iugeris, is*. So *Labium*, and *labia, æuus* and *æuum, nasus* and *nasum, collus* and *collum, vterus* and *vterum. Hic guttur* and *hoc guttur: Vlysses, is*, and *Vlysseus Vlyssei*; by *Synæresis Vlyssei*, and by contraction *Vlissi*, of *Vlysseus*, of the third Declension of the contracts in Greek; like *Basileus*. So are *Achilli, Oronti, Achati*, when they are vsed in the Genitiue case as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adjectiues agreeing with them in the Genitiue.

Q. Giue your rule for those which haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

A. Giue the meaning of that Rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, vvhen they are made Latine words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the * Latine, an other of the Greek: as, *Hic panther êris, Accus. hunc pantherem vel panthera*; so *crater is, Accus. hunc craterem vel cratera; cassis idis, Accus. hanc cassidem vel cassida; æther, ætherem vel æthera.*

* These are seldome vsed in the Accus. case in Latine.

Q. May not other Substantiues bee made of the Greeke Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: as of *panthera* may bee made *hac panthera panthera*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his rectus, sensim, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue diuerse Nominatiue cases & some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense & Gender: as, (a) *Hic Gibbus bi*, and *gibber eris, hic cucumis vel cucumer cucumeris, hac stipis stipis*, and *hac stipis, hic vel hac cinis cineris*, and *ciner cineris, hic vomis vel vomer vomeris, hec scobis vel scobs is, hic vel hac pulnis vel pulner eris, hic & hac puber vel pubes eris.*

(a) *puerus, eri, puer, eri: nubes* and *nubis.*

Hac pubes is.

Q. What other vvordes haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*: as, *Hic honor* and *honos ôris; hoc ador* and *ados adôris*: so *hac apes* and *apis, is, hac plebs* and *plebis, is.*

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes: many comming of Greek words: as, *Hic Delphinis*, and *delphinus i, hic elephas tis*, and *elephantus ti, hic congrus vel conger i, hic Meleagrus vel Meleager i, hic Teucrus* and *Teucer i*: so, many other like.

Q. Giue your rule for those that change their Declension.

A. *Hac simul & quarti, &c.*

Tumultus, ornatus, genitus, senatus, are found also of the second Declension. So *anus, us*, and *anus, anui.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

V. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension: as, *laurus, quercus, pinus, ficus, colus penus, cornus* (when it signifieth a dog-tree) *lacus* and *domus.*

Q. Decline *Laurus.*

A. *Hac laurus, Gen. lauri vel laurus, &c.* so the rest.

Q. Where

Q. Where is your Rule for Adjectiues of diuerſe declinings and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant ſunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adjectiues which haue two maner of endings and declinings; and eſpecially thoſe which come of theſe words; *arma, iugum, uerum, ſomnus, clinus, animus, limus, frænum, cera, bacillum.*

Q. How doe theſe end?

A. Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comming of *arma*.

Q. How are theſe declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *triſtis*: as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & hæc inermis & hoc inerme.*

THE

THE POSING OF THE Rules of the Verbs, called *As in præsenti.*

Q. WHat are the Rules of Verbs for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbs.

Q. In what order are those rules of the Verbs placed?

A. First, for the common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*. Secondly, for the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, for the Supines of simple Verbes. Fourthly, for the Supines of compound Verbes. Fiftly, for the Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *or*. Sixtly, for Verbes hauing two Preterperfect tenses. Seauently, for the Preterperfect tenses of Verbes Neuter Passiues. Eightthly, for Verbes borrowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, for Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the foure Conjugations. First, for Verbs of the first Conjugation like *Amo*. Secondly, for Verbs of the second Conjugation like *Doceo*. Thirdly, for Verbs of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, for Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbes of the first Coniugation.

Q. Giue your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *o*, of the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. *As in præsenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *aui* in the Preterperfect tense like *amaui*: as, *No nas, naui*; except (*a*) *lauo, lauas*, which makes *laui*, not *lauaui*; so *iuuo iuui*, and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*: as, *nexo as, ui*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*.

(*a*) *Lauo* & so the rest excepted may seem to haue been sometimes of the third Coniugation. They make the Preterper. tense very seldome in *aui*, though sometime some of them are found so: as, *necaui. Plaut.*

The second Coniugation.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in presentie perfectum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbs of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the Present tense like *doceo, doces*, will haue *ui* in the Preterperfect tense like *docui*: as, *Nigreo nigres nigrui*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my book seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Iubeo excipe iussi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it?

A. These Verbs are first excepted; *Iubeo* which makes *iussi*, not *iubui*; *sorbeo* hauing *sorbui* and *sorpsi*, *Mulceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, (*b*) *strideo stridi*.

(*b*) *Stridere, feruere, cauere*, are somtimes read as if of the third Coniugation. *Frigeo* hath also *friguit* in the Preterperfect tense, and so *refriguit*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor his infrà, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllable of the preterperfect tense is doubled in these foure Verbes; *Pendeo*, making *pependi*, *mordeo momordi*, *spondeo spospondi*, *tondeo totondi*.

Memordi and *spespondi* are out of vse.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel r ante geo si stet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be set before *geo*, *geo* must bee turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *vrgeo vrsi*, *mulgeo mulsi* and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo flesi, fleui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo fleui*, *Leo leui*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo delevi*, so *pleo pleui*, and *neo neui*.

Q. What is the fift exception?

A. *A maneo mansi &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; so *torqueo torsi*, and *hareo hasi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Veo fit vi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *Veo* make *vi*: as, *ferueo ferui*; except *niueo* and *conniueo* comming of it, which make both *niui* & *nixi*. To which may be ioyned *cieo* making *cini*, & *vieo vieui*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. WHere begin your rules for Verbs of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia præteritum formabit, &c.*

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbs of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many seuerall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue

haue they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia præteritum, &c.*

A. That Verbs of the third Coniugation forme their Preterperfect tenſe, according to the termination of the Preſent tenſe: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tenſe and rule by thoſe Rules?

A. I muſt marke how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo, co, do,* or any of the reſt; according to the order of the letters, and as they ſtand in my booke: and ſo ſhall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Preſent tenſe, how doth it make the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*: as *Lambo lambi*; except *ſcribo* which makes *ſcripſi*, *nubo nupſi*, and *cumbo cubŭi*.

Giue the rule.

A. *Bo fit bi, vt Lambo lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell mee ſhortly the meaning of euery of thoſe rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*: as *vinco vici*; except *parco*, which makes both *(a) peperci* and *parſi*, *dico dixi*, and *duco duxi*.

(a) *Parcini* is out of vſe; ſo *ſciſcidi* & *ſcindidi* of *ſcindo*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Di*: as, *mando mandi*. But *findo* makes *fidi*, *fundo fudi*, *tundo tutudi*, *pendo pependi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepêdi*; ſo *cado cecidi*, and *cædo* to beat *cecîdi*.

Cedo to giue place makes *ceſſi*; ſo all theſe Verbes, *vado, rado, lædo, ludo, diuido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo*, make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ſi*, not in *di*: as, *vado vaſi, &c.*

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Go* is made *xi*, as, *jungo junxi*: except *r* be ſet before *go*; for then it is turned into *ſi*, as, *ſpargo ſparſi*. But theſe Verbes ending in *go* make *gi*: as, *lego legi*, *ago egi*, *tango tetigi*, *pungo purxi* and *pupugi*; *pango* when it ſignifieth to make a couenant, will haue *pepegi*; but when it ſignifieth to ioyne it will haue *pegi*, and when it ſignifieth to ſing it will haue *panxi*.

Tergeo & *ſurgeo* are found for *tergo* and *ſurgo*.

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi*.

Q. What is *Lo* made?

Excello excellui. Percello in *Terence* makes *perculsit*; volesse it bee printed false, for *percussit* of *percutio*.

A. *Lo* is made *ŭi*: as, *colo, colŭi*: but *psallo* with *p*, and *sallo* without *p*, do both make *li*, not *ŭi*: as, *psallo, psalli*. Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vulsi*, *fallo fefelli*; *cello*, signifying to breake, *cecŭli*, and *pello pepŭli*.

Q. What is *mo* made?

A. *ŭi*: as *vomo vomŭi*. But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como, promo, demo, premo* make *si*: as *como compsi*, &c.

Q. What is *no* made in the Preterperfect tense?

Posŭi for *posui*, and *occanui* for *occecinui* are out of vse.

A. *Vi*: as *Sino sĭni*; except *temno* which makes *tempsi*, *sterno strami, sperno sprevi, lino* which makes *levi* & somtimes *livi* and *lini, cerno* making *crevi*: *gigno* makes *genui, pono posui, cano cecini*.

Q. What is *po* made?

A. *Psi*: as, *Scalpo scalpsi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi, strepo strepŭi*, and *crepo crepŭi*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: as, *Linquo liqui*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sero*, to plant or to sowe, *sevi*; but in other significations it makes *serŭi*: *verro* makes *verri* and *versi, vro ssi, gero gessi, quaero quaesivi, tero trivi, curro cucurri*.

Q. What is *so* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Accerso accersivi*; so *arcesso, incesso, lacesso*: but *capesso* makes *capessi* and *capessivi, facesso facessi, viso visi*, and *pinso pinsŭi*.

Q. What is *sco* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Pasco pavi*: but *posco* makes *popposci, disco didici, quinisco quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti*: as, *Verto verti*: but *sisto*, signifying to make to stand, will haue *stiti*: so *sterto* hath *stertui, meto messui*. Words ending in *ecto* will haue *exi*: as *Flecto flexi*: but *pecto* makes *pexui* and *pexi*, and *necto nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *misi*: *peto* hath *petĭi* and *petivi*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Volvo volvi*: but *vivo* makes *vixi, nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

Q. What

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci*: as, *Facio feci*, *iacio ieci*: but the ould word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *ſpecio ſpexi*.

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. *Di*: as, *Fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. *Gi*: as, *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *Pi*: as, *capio cepi*: but *cupio* makes *cupiui*, *rapio* makes *rapüi*, *ſapio ſapüi* and *ſapiui*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri*: as, *Pario peperi*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *ſſi* with a double *ſ*; as, *Quatio quaſſi*.

Q. What is *üo* made?

A. *üi*: as, *ſtatuo ſtatüi*, but *pluo* makes *pluvi*, and *plüo ſtruo* makes *ſtruxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Coniugation.

Q. WHere is your Rule for words of the fourth Coniugation, like *Audio*?

A. *Quarta dat is iui*, *&c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conguation make their Preterperfect tenſes in *iui*: as, *ſcio*, *ſcis*, *ſciui*. Except *venio*, which makes *veni*: ſo *cambio*, *rancio*, *farcio*, *ſartio*, *ſepio*, *ſentio*, *fulcio*, *haurio*; which make *ſi*: *ſancio* makes *ſanxi*, and *vincio vinxi*; *ſalio* hath *ſalüi*, and *amicio amicüi*.

Q. Doe theſe neuer make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ivi*?

A. Yes: ſometimes, though more ſeldome: by the rule *Parciùs vtemur*, *cambiui*, *&c.*

Of

Of the Preterperfect tenſes of Compound Verbes.

Q. WHere is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenſes of Compound Verbes?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verbe hath the ſame Preterperfect tenſe with his ſimple Verbe. As, *Doceo docüi, edoceo edocüi.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: diuerſe.

Q. Which is the firſt exception?

A. *Sed ſyllaba ſemper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperfect tenſe, which is doubled in ſome ſimple Verbes, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in theſe three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, diſco, ſto*, and *poſco.*

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*; but the Compounds of it, as *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: ſo all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcucurri*: and ſo *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. Which is your ſecond exception?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pungo, do* and *ſto*, as they are noted in the margent of my Booke, and haue euery one their ſeuerall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *A plico compoſitum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *ſub*, or with a Noune, will haue *ui*, in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *Supplico as, ſupplicaui*: ſo *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will haue *multiplicaui*: but all the reſt of the compounds of *plico* haue both *üi* and *aui*: as, *applico, applicüi, vel applicaui*: ſo *complico, replico, explico.*

Q. Giue

Q. Giue your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamuis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olüi* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *oleui*: as, *Exoleo exolevi*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olüi*: as, *redoleo, redolüi, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *pungo*?

A. *Composita à pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum à do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *a* The compounds of *do*, being of the third Coniugation, doe make *didi*, not *dedi*: as *Addo, addis, addidi*; so (*b*) *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them; except *abscondo*, which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum à sto stas, stiti habebit.*

a Though many cõpounds of *Do* are of the third Coniugation, yet the simple is now euer of the first.

b Credo, ex cretum et do.

Compounds changing the first Vowell into *e*, euery where.

Q. WHat other exceptions haue you, wherein the compound Verbs do differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowell euery where into *e*. The second, of such as change the first vowell into *i* euery where. The third, of such as change the first vowell into *i* euerie where but in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Giue the rule of those which change the first vowell into *e*.

A. *Verba*

A. *Verba hæc simplicia, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbes, if they bee compounded, doe change the first Vowell euery where into *e*: as, *Damno* beeing compounded with *con* maket *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *lacto, obiecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into *e*?

A. Yes: of some compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the Compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as, *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ĭi*: as, *aperio aperĭi*, and *operio operĭi*.

Q. Is there nothing else to bee obserued in the Compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire, operire, reperire*.

Q. What is the obseruation of the compounds of *pasco*.

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco*, doe change the first Vowel into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ŭi*: as, *compesco ŭi, compescŭi*, & *dispesco dispescŭi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco*, doe keepe still the vowell and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe: as, *epasco, epascis, epasui, &c.*

Compounds chauging the first Vowell into *i*, euery where.

Q. Giue your Rule of those which change the first Vowell into *i*, euery where.

A. *Hæc habeo, haleo, &c.*

Q. What

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbs *habeo, lateo, salio, &c.* if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio, eripio, eripui:* and so in the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano?*

A. Yes: that they make their Preterpefect tense in *ŭi*; though *cano* it selfe make *cecini*: as, *concino, concinŭi.*

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *A cano natum præteritum per ŭi, &c.*

Q. Haue you no other speciall rules which are ioyned to this rule; *Hæc habeo, lateo, salio, &c.*

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, scalpo, calco, salto, claudo, quatio, lauo.*

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo?*

A. *A placeo, sic displiceo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, do change the first vowell into *i*: as, *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *pango.*

A. *Composita à pango retinent a quatuor ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioyne: that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, do keep *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as, *impingo, impegi*) by the rule, *Hæc habeo, lateo, &c.*

Depango depegi, and *depanxi*: so *repango.*

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *maneo.*

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo, præmineo, eminеo, promineo* and *immineo*, doe change the first vowell into *i*, and also make *minŭi* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *præmineo, præminui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo, permansi.*

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto?*

A. *Composita à scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto,* do change *a* into *u*: as, for *excalpo* we say *exculpo*: so for *incalco, inculco,* for *resalto, resulto.*

Q. Giue the rule for the compounds of *claudio, quatio, lauo.*

A. *Composita à claudo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. The compounds of *claudo, quatio, lauo,* doe cast away *a*: as, of *claudo* we do not say *occlando,* but *occludo*: so of *quatio,* not *perquatio,* but *percutio*: of *lauo* wee say *prolno,* not *prolauo.*

Compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, euery where but in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. WHere is your rule for compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, euery where but in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Hæc si componas, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbs *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, iacio, lacio, specio, premo,* when they are compounded, doe change the first vowell euery where into *i*, Except in the Preterperfect tense: as, of *Frango,* we say *refringo refregi*; of *capio, incipio, incepi,* not *incipi.*

Q. Haue you no exceptions?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego.*

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago,* are declined like the simple Verbe *ago,* keeping *a* still.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur: Namque suum simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Atque*

A. *Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That these two compounds of *ago*, *dego*, and *cogo*, & *pergo*, and *surgo* compounds of *rego*, do cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we doe not say *deago*, but *dego*: so for *coago*, we say *cogo*; *pergo* for *perago*; and *surgo*, for *surrego*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. The compounds of *Facio*, do not change the first vowell into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, (*a*) *inficio*: the rest, as, (*b*) *olfacio*, & *calfacio*, keek *a* still.

a *Perficio, efficio, reficio.*

b *Olfacio* of *olere facio*: and *calfacio* of *calere facio*, or *calidum facio.*

Q. What is the exception for the compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lega nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That *Lego* being compounded with *re*, *se*, *per*, *præ*, *sub*, or *trans*, doth keep *e* still: as, *relego*, not *religo*: the rest of the compounds of *lego*, doe change the first vowel into *i*: as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How doe the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, *intelligo*, *diligo*, *negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest haue *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbes.

Q. HOw will you knowe the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterper. tense.

Q. Giue your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex præterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That we must learne to forme the Supine, of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense end in *bi*, how must the Supine ende?

A. In *tum*; as, *Bibi bibitum.*

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Bi sibi tum format, &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*: as, *vici victum, ici ictum, feci factum, ieci iactum.*

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit sum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supine: as, *vidi visum.* And some of them doe make it with a double *ss*: as, *pandi passum, sedi sessum, scidi scissum, fidi fissum, fodi fossum*, not *fosum.*

Q. What speciall obseruation haue you in that rule?

A. *Hic etiam aduertas, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tonsum*, not *totonsum*: so *cecîdi cæsum*, and *cecidi casum, tetendi* is made *tensum* and *tentum, tutudi tunsum, pepêdi peditum, dedi datum.*

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*: as, *legi lectum*: *pegi* and *pepigi* make *pactum, fregi fractum, tetigi tactum, egi actum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.*

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *sum*: as, *salli*, signifying to season with sale, makes *salsum, pepuli pulsum, ceculi culsum, fefelli falsum, velli vulsum, tuli* makes *latum.*

Q. What are these terminations, *mi, ni, pi, qui*, made?

A. *Tum*

A. *Tum*: as, *emi emptum*, *veni ventum*, *cecini cantum*; *cepi* comming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *cœpi* of *cœpio*, *cœptum*, *rupi ruptum*, *liqui lictum*.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum*: as, *verri versum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum*: as, *visi visum*; but *misi* makes *missum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum*: as, *fulsi fultum*, *hausi haustum*, *farsi fartum*, *farsi fartum*, *usi ustum*, *gessi gestum*, *torsi* makes both *tortum* and *torsum*, *indulsi* hath *indultum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *psi* made?

A. *Psi* is made *tum*: as, *Scripsi scriptum*: but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum*: as, *steti* comming of *sto*, and *stiti* comming of *sisto*, doe both of them make *statum*: except *verti*, which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum*: as, *Flaui flatum*; except *paui*, which makes *pastum*: so *laui* hath *lotum lautum* and *lauatum*, *potaui potum* and *potatum*, *caui* makes *cautum*, *seui* comming of *sero* makes *satum*, *levi litum*, *solvi solutum*, *volvi volutum*, *singultivi singultum*, *venivi* to be solde makes *venum*, *sepelivi sepultum*.

Q. What is *üi* made?

A. *üi* is made *itum*: as, *domui domitum*: but if the Preterperfect *üi* come of a Verbe ending in *üo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum*: as, *exüi* comming of *exuo* makes *exutum*; except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum*, not *rutum*: *Secui* makes *sectum*, *necui nectum*, *fricui frictum*, *mistum*, *amicui amictum*, *torrui tostum*, *docui doctum*, *tenui tentum*, *consului consultum*, *alui* makes *altum* and *alitum*, *salui saltum*, *colui cultum*, *occului occultum*, *pinsui pistum*, *rapui raptum*, *serui sertum*, and *texui textum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hæc sed üi mutant in sum, &c*?

A. These Verbes turne *ui* into *sum*: as *censui* makes *censum*, *cellui cellsum*, *messui messum*: but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *pexui pexum*. *Patui* makes *passum*, *carui cassum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *ctum*: as, *vinxi vinctum*. But fiue Verbes ending in *xi*, cast away *n*: as, *Finxi* makes *fictum*, not *finctum*: so *minxi mictum*, *pinxi pictum*, *strinxi strictum*, & *rinxi rictum*. Also these foure Verbes ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *ctum*, *flexi flexum*, *plexi plexum*, *fixi fixum*, *fluxi fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. *Compositum vt simplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the Simple Verbes whereof they are compounded: as, *Docui* makes *doctum*; so *edocui edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamuis non eadem stet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That there are some compound Supines, which haue not the same syllable, which the simple haue.

Q. Which are those?

A. The compounds of *tunsum* make *tusum*, of *rutum rutum*, of *saltum sultum*, and of *satum situm*. So *captum*, *factum*, *iactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *sparsum*, *carptum*, *sartum*, doe change *a*, into *e*: as, of *captum inceptum*, of *factum infectum, &c.*

Q. Haue you no other obseruations of the Supines of compound Verbes?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *nosco*.

Q. What for *Edo*?

A. That

A. That the compounds of *Edo* doe not make *estum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth: but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*: onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule, *Verbum Edo compositum, &c.*

Q. What is your obseruation for the compoundes of *Nosco*?

A. *A Nosco tantùm duo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* & *agnosco*, haue *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco pernotum*; none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbs in *or*?

A. *Verba in or admittunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines, do make their Preterperfect tense, of the later Supine of the Actiue voyce, by changing *u* into *us*, and putting to *sum vel fui*: as of *Lectu* is made *lectus sum vel fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est Deponens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. *a* That Deponents & Commons are to be marked; because they haue no later Supine of the Actiue, whereof to be formed: and especially those are to be noted which seem to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeate those which are obserued in your book.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes, *passus* and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior compassus*, *perpetior*, *perpessus*: *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as, *confiteor confessus*, *diffiteor diffessus*: *gradior* making *gressus*, with the compounds of it: as, *digredior digressus*. So *fatiscor fessus*, *metior mensus*, *vtor vsus*, *ordior* signifying to weaue making *orditus*; *ordior*, to begin *ersus*, *nitor nisus vel nixus sum*,

a In Verbs Deponents & Cōmons which forme the Preterper. tense after the ordinary manner as Passiues do, we must faine later Supines to forme them of.

vlciscor

vlciſcor vltus, iraſcor iratus, reor ratus, obliniſcor oblitus, fruor fructus vel fruitus, miſereor miſertus, tuor & tueor both make *tuitus*, although they haue both *tutum* & *tuitum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus*, *ſequor ſequutus*, *experior expertus*, *paciſcor pactus*, *nanciſcor nactus*, *apiſcor aptus*, *adipiſcor adeptus*, *queror queſtus*, *proficiſcor profectus*, *expergiſcor experrectus*, *commiſciſcor commentus*, *naſcor natus*, b *morior mortuus*, *orior ortus*.

b *Morior, eris, tus ſum, mori. Orior, oriris vel oreris, ortus ſum oriri.*

Of Verbs hauing a double Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbs which haue two Preterperfect tenſes?

A. *Præteritum actiuæ, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Verbs Neuters haue a Preterperfect tenſe, both of the Actiue and Paſsiue voyce: as, *Cæno cœnavi* and *cœnatus ſum*, *iuro iuravi* and *iuratus ſum*; *poto potavi* and *potus*, *titubo titubavi* and *titubatus*, *careo carui* and *caſſus*, *prandeo prandi* and *pranſus*, *pateo patui* and *paſſus*, *placeo placui* and *placitus*, *ſueſco ſuevi* and *ſuetus*, *veneo* to be ſolde *venivi* and *venditus ſum*, *nubo* to be maried *nupſi* and *nupta ſum*, *mereor meritus ſum* and *merui*, *libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum eſt vel fuit*, *licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum eſt vel fuit*, *tædet tæduit* and *pertæſum eſt vel fuit*, *pudet puduit* & *puditum eſt vel fuit*, *piget piguit* and *pigitum eſt vel fuit*.

Of the Preterperfect tenſe of Verbs Neuter Paſsiues.

Q. HAue you not ſome Verbs which are called Neuter Paſsiues?

A. Yes.

Q. What Verbs are thoſe?

A. Verbs Neuters hauing for moſt part the Paſsiue ſignification

and the Preterperfect tenſe of the Paſsiue.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutropaſsiuum ſic præteritum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Neuter Paſsiues haue a Preterperfect tenſe, as if of the Paſsiue voyce: as, *Gaudeo gauiſus ſum., fido fiſus ſum, audeo auſus ſum, fio factus ſum, ſoleo ſolitus ſum, mœreo mœſtus ſum.* Although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *mœſtus* a Noune.

Of Verbes borrowing a Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. WHere is your Rule for thoſe which borrowe their Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Quædam præteritum verba, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that Rule.

A. Theſe Verbs haue no Preterperfect tenſe of their own, but borrow a Preterperfect tenſe of others: as, 1. Verbes Inceptiues ending in *ſco*, beeing put for the Primitiue Verbes whereof they are deriued, doe borrow their Preterperfect tenſe of them.

Q. What meane you by Inceptiues ending in *ſco*, put for their Primitiues?

A. Verbes which end in *ſco*, ſignifying to begin to doe a thing, or to waxe more: as, *Tepeſco*, to begin to be warme or to waxe warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepui* in the Preterperfect tenſe: and ſo *ferveſco* put for *ferveo* will haue *fervi*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterperfect tenſe.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concuſſi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percuſſi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *fido* hath *ſedi* of *ſedeo*, *tollo ſuſtuli* of *ſuffero*, *ſum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero tuli* of *tulo*, *ſiſto* ſignifying to ſtand will haue *ſteti* of *ſto*, *furo* hath *inſanivi* of *inſanio*: ſo *veſcor* makes *paſtus ſum* of *paſcor*, *medeor* will haue *medicatus* comming of

medicor, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reminiscor* [illegible] *datus*, of *recordor*.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

Q. WHere is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Praeteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes want their Preterperfect tense. First, these sixe; *vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo.* Secondly, such Verbs Inceptiues ending in *sco*, which are not put for their Primitiues, but for them selues, or which haue no Primitiue Verbes: as, *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; which is deriued of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor, timeor.* Fourthly, all Meditatiues besides *parturio*, which makes *parturiui*, and *esuiro esuriui.*

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatiues?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to doe a thing, or to be about to doe something: as, *Scripturio*, I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or haue a desire to eate.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. GIue your Rule for Verbs wanting their Supines.

A. *Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines; *Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, parco, dispesco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, sugo, lingo, mingo, satago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, cõniveo, [illegible].* So the compounds of *nuo*: as, *renuo*: the compounds

Of *Parco* are found *parsum* and *parcitum*; but out of vse.

of *cado*, as, *incido*: except *occido* which makes *occasum*, and *recido* which makes *recasum*.

Also these Verbes want their Supines; *respuo*, *linquo*, *luo*, *metuo*, *timo*, *frigeo*, *calvo*, *sterto*, *timeo*, *luceo* and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* do make *ercitum*. So the cõpounds of *gruo* want their Supines: as, *ingruo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the second Coniugation, which haue *ui* in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their Supines: except *oleo*, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *pareo*, *careo*, *noceo*, *pateo*, *lateo*, *valeo*, and *caleo*; which haue their Supines.

Excello and *praecello* compounds of *cello* do want the Supines. The compounds of *linquo* haue the Supines: as, *relictum*; though it be seldome read in the simple.

FINIS.

Errata.

Epist. Dedic. pag. 1. line 1. *haue* for *haue*. pag. 71. l. 22. *without* for *with*. pag. 78. lin. 11. in the margent *Alexis* for *Alexin*.